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I, LEANNE MYNOTT, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. PP 6164 for a patent by THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND filed on 25 September 1998.

WITNESS my hand this
Twenty-eighth day of October 1999

LEANNE MYNOTT
TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION
SUPPORT AND SALES

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AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Applicant(s): THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Invention Title: SYNTHESIS OF CYCLIC PEPTIDES

The invention is described in the following statement:

SYNTHESIS OF CYCLIC PEPTIDES

This invention relates to methods for preparing cyclic peptides and peptidomimetics in solution and bound to solid supports, and to cyclic peptide or peptidomimetic libraries for use in drug screening programmes. In particular the invention relates to a generic strategy for synthesis of cyclic peptides or peptidomimetics which enables the efficient synthesis under mild conditions of a wide variety of desired compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Although the development of recombinant DNA technology and the identification and isolation of proteins mediating a wide variety of biological activities has enabled the development of new drug therapies, proteins in general suffer from the disadvantage of susceptibility to breakdown by digestive and other enzymes. This means not only that these agents usually have to be administered by injection, but that they also have a short half-life in the body.

The biological activities of a protein rely on the three-dimensional structure of the protein molecule, which results predominantly from a balance between a variety of different non-covalent interactions. In an attempt to improve the stability and acceptability of protein pharmaceuticals, both relatively short peptide sequences encompassing the active site of the protein and synthetic molecules which adopt a three-dimensional structure resembling the active site have been extensively investigated. Structurally-constrained peptides in which a framework is maintained by disulphide bonds as well as by non-covalent interactions, and cyclic peptide or peptidomimetic systems in which the cyclisation provides the structural constraint, provide two particularly attractive approaches to stabilisation of these molecules.

Cyclic peptides show a wide variety of potent biological activities. They have been extensively explored in the drug development process as a means of introducing conformational constraints for the evaluation of the structural, conformational and dynamic properties that are critical to biological activity. Some cyclic peptides are useful as drugs in their own right. Others have been engineered to provide a multitude of functions, including novel biological properties, platforms for the development of protein mimetics, nanotechnology, specific metal coordination sites, and catalysts, to name a few.

Cyclisation may be accomplished by disulfide bond formation between two side chain functional groups, amide or ester bond formation between one side chain functional group and the backbone α-amino or carboxyl function, amide or ester bond formation between two side chain functional groups, or amide bond formation between the backbone α-amino and carboxyl functions.

The potential utility of this class of compound in any application is hindered by difficulties in synthesising the compounds. Whilst the synthesis of the linear precursors generally proceeds in high yield and purity, the final cyclisation reaction can be troublesome, resulting in low yields and/or impure products. This is particularly so for cyclic peptides of fewer than seven amino acid residues, with synthesis of cyclic tetrapeptides resulting in little or no cyclic material.

These cyclisation reactions have been traditionally carried out at high dilution in solution. With the advent of orthogonal protection strategies and new resins for solid phase peptide synthesis, cyclisation has been accomplished while the peptide is attached to the resin. One of the most common ways of synthesising cyclic peptides on a solid support is by attaching the side chain of an amino acid to the resin. Using appropriate orthogonal protection strategies, the *C*- and *N*-termini can be selectively deprotected and cyclised on the resin after

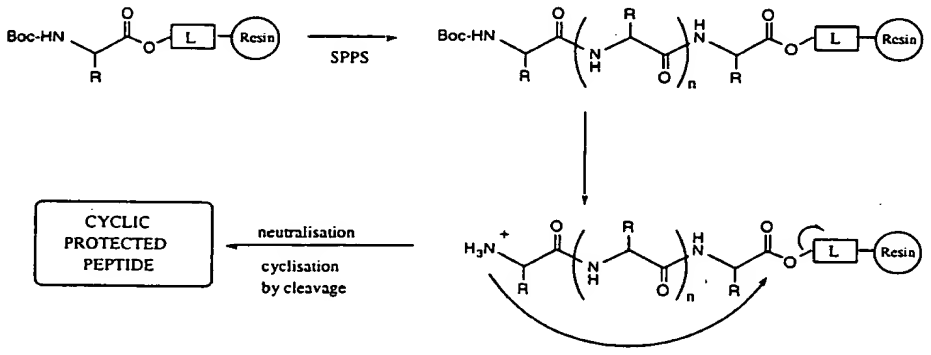
chain assembly. This strategy is widely used, and is compatible with either *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl (Boc) or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) protocols. However, it is restricted to peptides that contain appropriate side chain functionality to attach to the solid support. It is therefore not amenable to the combinatorial synthesis of arrays of cyclic peptides.

A number of approaches have been used in an attempt to achieve efficient synthesis of cyclic peptides.

LINKERS

a) Activated Linkers

One procedure for synthesising cyclic peptides is based on cyclisation with simultaneous cleavage from the resin. After an appropriate peptide sequence is assembled by solid phase synthesis on the resin or a linear sequence is appended to resin, the deprotected amino group can react mildly with its anchoring active linkage to produce protected cyclic peptides, as shown schematically in Scheme 1.



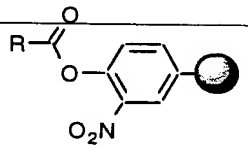
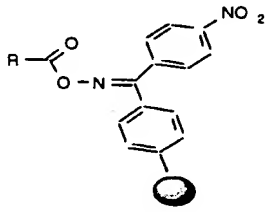
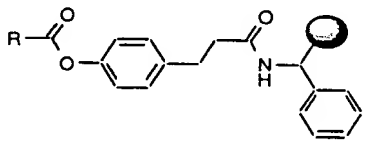
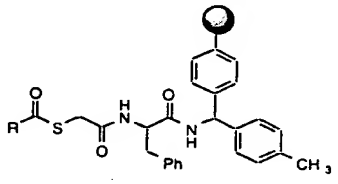
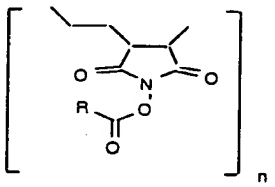
Scheme 1

Solid phase cyclic peptide synthesis with activated linkers

Various linkers that have been used for the synthesis of cyclic peptides, or are amenable to their synthesis, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Examples of Activated Linkers Amendable to Solid Phase Cyclic Peptide Synthesis

Linker	Reference
	Fridkin *et al*, 1965; Fridkin *et al*, 1968
	Osapay and Taylor, 1990; Osapay *et al*, 1990
	Rivaille *et ali, 1980*
	Richter *et al*, 1994
	Fridkin *et al*, 1972; Laufer *et al*, 1968.

R = Peptide ,  = support

These cleavage-by-cyclisation strategies produce protected cyclic peptides, necessitating a final deprotection step to synthesise the target cyclic material. The cyclisation reaction is generally slow and low in yield, because extended conformational preference of the linear analogue impedes the final cyclisation reaction.

b) Safety Catch Linkers

Extensions of these concepts include supports that can be selectively modified at the end of the assembly to increase the lability of the linker. These linkers are stable during peptide assembly, and are selectively activated, leading to cyclisation and cleavage from the resin. In general, a final deprotection step is required to yield the target cyclic peptide. Examples of linkers that can be used for this approach are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Examples of Safety Catch Linkers for Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis

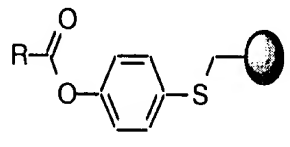
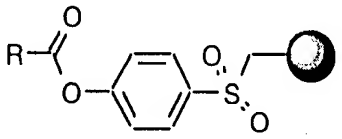
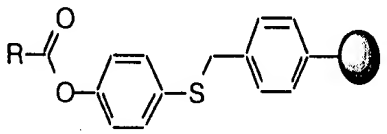
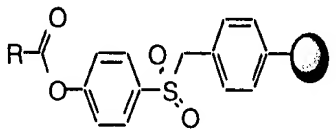
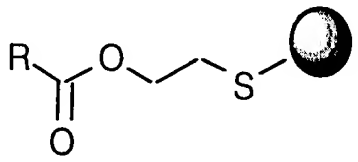
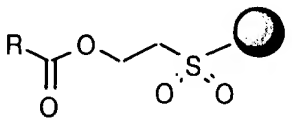
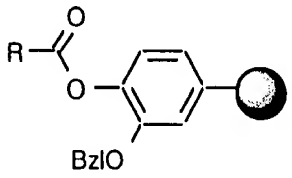
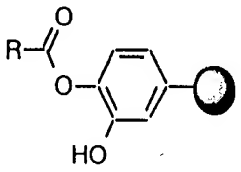
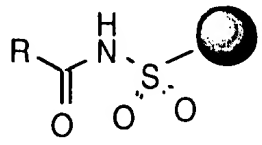
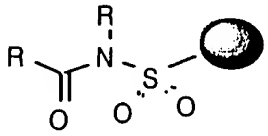
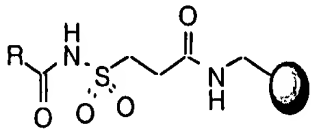
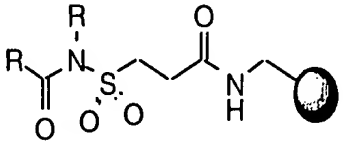
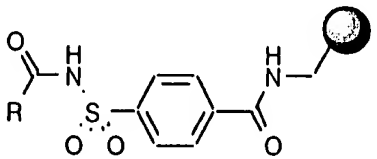
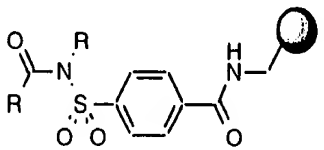
Safety Catch	Reagent	Activated Linker	Ref.
	H_2O_2		Flanigan and Marshall, 1970
	mcPBA/Dioxane		Marshall and Liener, 1970
	H_2O_2		Flanigan, 1971
	HBr		Flanigan, 1971

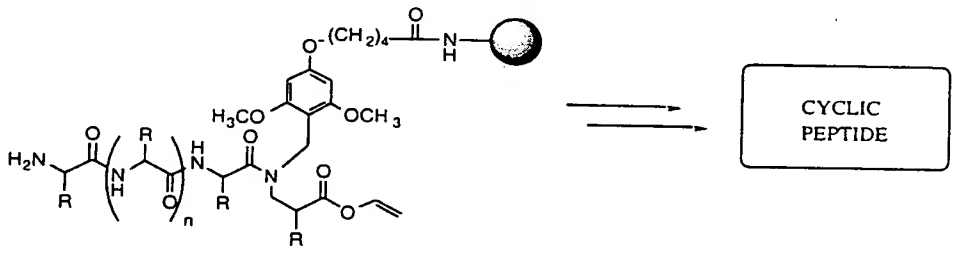
Table 2 (cont.)

	CH_2N_2		Kenner *et al*, 1971
	ICH_2CN		Backes *et al*, 1996
	CH_2N_2		Backes and Ellman, 1994

These strategies are again limited by the conformational preferences of the linear precursor.

c) Backbone Linkers

A simple extension of the concept of attaching the side chain to resin to achieve *C*- to *N*-cyclisation is the attachment of the backbone N to resin. Recently Jensen *et al* (1996) reported a backbone linker that has been used for synthesising linear peptides, diketopiperazines, peptide aldehydes and cyclic peptides (Jensen *et al*, 1998). There are several limitations to this process, these include difficulties in acylating the secondary amine to form the 'linked' amide bond and the fact that standard Fmoc SPPS leads to almost complete diketopiperazine formation at the dipeptide stage. Special protection strategies need to be employed to avoid this problem.



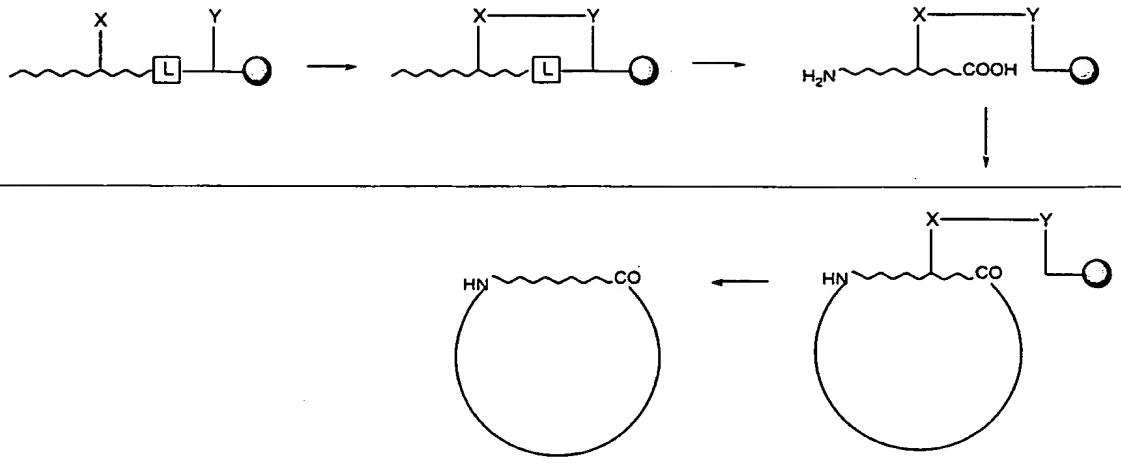
Scheme 2

Backbone linkers for solid phase peptide synthesis

Intraresin Chain Transfer

Another approach for synthesising cyclic peptides involves the attachment of a linker that contains two peptide attachment points to the resin, one of which is temporarily masked. Using standard solid phase techniques, the linear precursor is assembled on resin. The X and Y functionalities (Scheme 3) are then selectively unmasked and cyclised. Cleavage at the linker liberates the free *C*-terminal carboxylic acid group while the peptide is still attached to the resin. *C*- and *N*-cyclisation is then

achieved by standard activation conditions, yielding cyclic peptides.



Scheme 3

Linker combination for solid phase peptide synthesis

This method is somewhat limited by the incorporation of the appropriate functionality X into a peptide sequence, and the complex deprotection strategies required. Once again, due to the extended nature of the linear precursors, cyclisation yields would be low.

Preorganising Peptides for Cyclisation

a) Reversible N-substitution

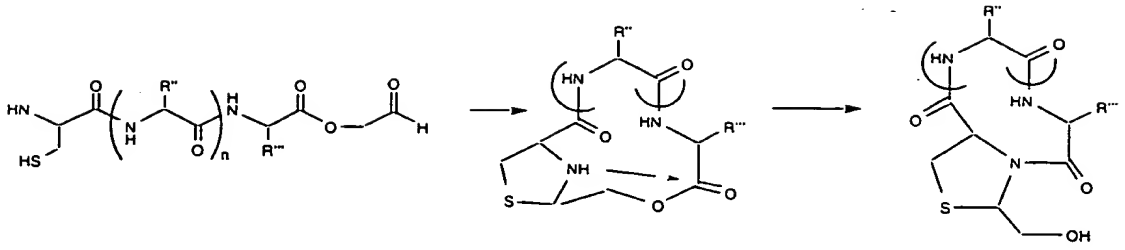
The formation of a peptide ring, like any other cyclisation reaction, requires the generation of mutually reactive chain ends, and the reaction of these ends under conditions favouring intramolecular processes. The ease of formation of the ring is related to the conformational stability of the ring and to the losses of internal degrees of freedom that occur upon ring formation. Consequently the presence of turn-inducing amino acids such as Gly, Pro or a D-amino acid enhances the conformational stability of the ring and improves cyclisation yields. For linear peptides that do not contain amino acid residues that stabilise turn structures, the cyclisation reaction is

likely to be an inherently improbable or slow process, due to the preference for extended conformations resulting in large strain upon ring formation.

This has led to the utilisation of various reversible chemical modifications of the peptide main chain, to enhance the *cis* amide bond conformation and hence reduce ring strain upon cyclisation, and to improve cyclisation yields. In the synthesis of cyclo-[Phe Phe Phe Phe], each amide N was substituted with a Boc (Cavelier-Frontin *et al*, 1993). In this instance the cyclisation yield increased from less than 1% to 27%. Similarly, the use of the *N*-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl) (HMB) group as a reversible *N*-substituent has resulted in similar increases in yields of cyclic peptides (Ehrlich *et al*, 1996; Ehrlich *et al*, 1996), although no systematic study has been undertaken to quantify these effects. From the point of view of constructing peptide libraries it is impracticable to substitute every amide N of the linear precursor.

b) Ring Contraction

Ring contraction chemistry can be used for initial formation of larger flexible rings where the desired *C*- and *N*-termini are appropriately positioned to "snap shut" in a ring contraction reaction to yield the target cyclic peptide after deprotection. Ring contraction for the synthesis of cyclic peptides by intramolecular thiazolidine formation from linear unprotected peptide precursors (Scheme 4) has recently been reported (Botti *et al*, 1996). This procedure has the disadvantage of incorporation of the thiazolidine ring, and an additional stereo centre, into every sequence, and is not a generic procedure suitable for a combinatorial library approach.



Scheme 4

Ring contraction chemistry for synthesis of cyclic peptides

Several other research groups have also utilised ring contraction approaches for the synthesis of cyclic peptides (Camamero and Muir, 1997; Shao *et al*, 1998). These procedures either require the presence of a Cys or are restricted to cyclisation of peptides containing Gly at one of the termini, and are therefore not suitable for library development.

There is therefore a great need in the art for a mild, efficient, versatile synthetic strategy for the synthesis of cyclic peptides. We have now found that by introducing substituents or other moieties which preorganise peptides for cyclisation, cyclic peptides can be efficiently synthesized under mild conditions both in solution and on resin. These moieties, which we have termed *peptide cyclisation auxiliaries*, result in increased yields and purity of cyclic peptides. We have examined two approaches:

1. Positioning reversible *N*-amide substituents in the sequence.
2. Applying native ligation chemistry in an intramolecular sense.

We have evaluated these for their improvements in the solution and solid phase synthesis of small cyclic peptides.

We have systematically investigated the effects of preorganising peptides prior to cyclisation, and have developed new linkers to aid cyclic peptide synthesis. We have found surprising improvements in both yields and

purity of products compared to the prior art methods. The combination of these technologies provides a powerful generic approach for the solution and solid phase synthesis of small cyclic peptides.

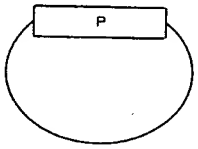
We have also developed linkers, and peptide cyclisation auxiliaries to aid cyclic peptide synthesis.

The ring contraction and *N*-amide substitution technology of the invention used in conjunction with the activated, safety catch, and backbone linker strategies of the invention provide improved methods for the solid-phase synthesis of cyclic peptides.

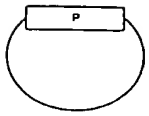
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A feature of this invention is the combination of inducing flexibility in the peptide backbone, through reversible or irreversible *N*-substitution or forcing cis amide bond conformations via *cis*-amide bond surrogates, with novel ring contraction chemistry to preorganise peptides and facilitate the cyclisation reaction in solution. Another feature of the invention is the option of combining one or more of these preorganising technologies with novel linkers which provide attachment between peptide and resin, to provide a solid phase strategy for the mild, efficient synthesis of cyclic peptides or cyclic peptide libraries.

In its most preferred general aspect, this invention provides solution and solid-phase methods for the preparation of a cyclic peptide of the structure:

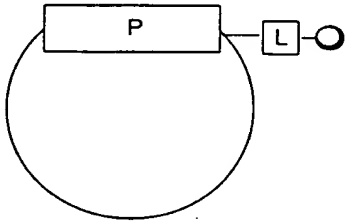


General Formula I



where is a cyclic peptide or peptidomimetic, in which the representation of the structure follows standard conventions with the C-terminus on the right hand side of P. It comprises between 1 to 15 monomers, preferably 1 to 10 monomers, more preferably 1 to 5 monomers. This may be a monocycle, bicycle or higher order cycle, and may comprise protected or unprotected monomers.

Another general aspect of the invention provides solid-phase methods for the synthesis of cyclic peptides or peptidomimetics of the structure:



General Formula II

where L is a linker unit, linking the cyclic peptide to the solid support . The linker L may be attached to any atom of the peptide, but is preferably attached to a backbone nitrogen or atom in the side chain of the monomer.

Thus, in a first aspect the invention provides a method of synthesis of cyclic peptides or cyclic peptidomimetic compounds, comprising the steps of:

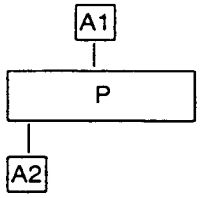
a) inducing flexibility in the peptide or peptidomimetic compound by reversible *N*-substitution or by forcing a cis amide bond conformation using a *cis*-amide bond surrogate to facilitate cyclisation, and

b) subjecting the cyclic peptide or peptidomimetic compound to a ring contraction reaction. This ring contraction reaction may occur spontaneously, so that a separate reaction may not be required.

The method is applicable to both solution phase and solid phase synthesis.

In a preferred embodiment, this aspect of the invention provides a method for solution phase synthesis of a cyclic peptide of General Formula I, comprising the steps of:

a) Preparing a linear peptide of General Formula III



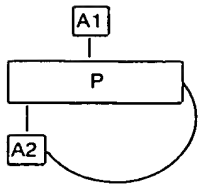
General Formula III

where P is a linear peptide of 10 to 15 monomers, preferably 1 to 10 monomers, most preferably 1 to 5 monomers.

A1 is one or more N-substituents, either reversible or non-reversible, on the peptide backbone, or is a chemical moiety that forces a *cis* conformation of the backbone, and

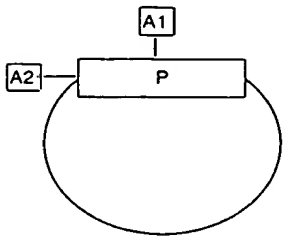
A2 is a covalently-bonded group of atoms comprising a reactive functionality to form an initial large cyclic peptide prior to ring contraction to the desired substituted cyclic peptide;

b) Activating the *C*-terminus to form a cyclic peptide of General Formula IV:



General Formula IV

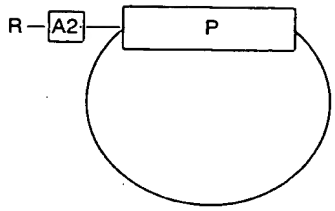
c) Permitting the peptide of General Formula IV to rearrange via a ring contraction reaction (which may occur spontaneously) to form a cyclic peptide of General Formula V; and optionally



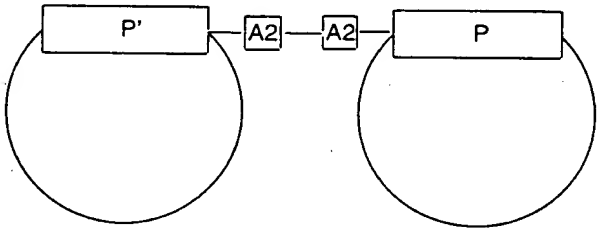
General Formula V

d) Subjecting the cyclic peptide of General Formula V to a deprotection reaction to remove the groups A1 and A2 to yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

Optionally one or more of the groups A1 or A2 may be left attached to the peptide to provide a suitable point for attaching to a solid support, for derivatising with additional chemical functionality to improve library diversity, or for dimerisation or oligomerisation with other cyclic peptides or molecules, as illustrated below.



R = solid support or other chemical moiety



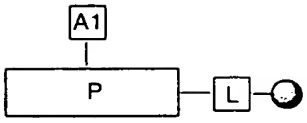
Alternatively ring contraction may lead to spontaneous elimination of A2.

Preferably A1 is a reversible N-subsituent, such as 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl, 2-hydroxybenzyl or 2-hydroxy-6-nitrobenzyl substituents.

Preferably A2 comprises a nucleophile (*eg.* thiol or hydroxyl) that reacts rapidly with a *C*-terminus to form an initial large ring, which then contracts either spontaneously, or upon heating or additional chemical treatment (*eg.* addition of metal ions). A2 may be an irreversible substituent, may be removed after ring contraction, or may eliminate spontaneously, upon ring contraction. A2 also provides access to an additional site for substitution to increase library diversity. A2 may also be any of the compounds of General Formula I described in our co-pending Australian provisional patent application filed on the same day as this application, entitled "Auxiliaries for Amide Bond Formation".

In a second aspect, the invention provides a method of solid phase synthesis of cyclic peptides, comprising the steps of:

a) synthesis of a linear peptide of General Formula VI, bound to a resin via a linker L,

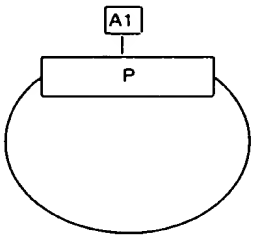


General Formula VI

where A1 and P are as defined above and L is a linker between any atom of the peptide and the resin, and

(b) either

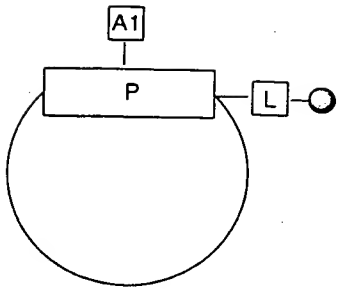
(i) subjecting the peptide (comprising either protected or unprotected monomers) to cyclisation and concomitant cleavage from the resin to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula VII,



General Formula VII

followed by selective removal or derivatisation of A1 as described above, if necessary followed by side chain deprotection of the peptide and removal of A1 to yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I; or

(ii) cyclisation of the peptide to yield a second resin-bound cyclic peptide of General Formula VIII,



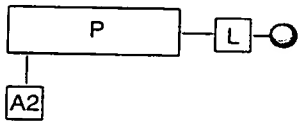
General Formula VIII

The person skilled in the art will appreciate that side chain deprotection of the peptide, removal of A1 and cleavage from the resin may be performed separately or concurrently. Removal of peptide protecting groups, A1 and cleavage from the resin will yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

Alternatively both a linker unit and A2 as described above are used.

Thus in another preferred embodiment, the invention provides a method of solid-phase synthesis of a cyclic peptide, comprising the steps of:

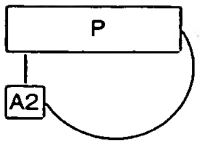
a) preparing a linear resin-bound peptide of General Formula IX:



General Formula IX

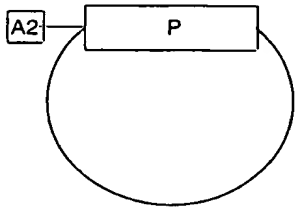
in which A2, P and L are as defined above;

b) subjecting the peptide IX to cyclisation and concomitant cleavage from the resin to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula X;



General Formula X

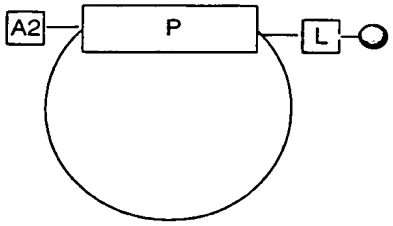
c) allowing the cyclic peptide X to undergo ring contraction (which may occur spontaneously) to yield a second cyclic peptide of General Formula XI, and



General Formula XI

d) either derivatising the group A2, or removing A2 to yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

In another alternative the linear resin-bound peptide of General Formula IX may be subjected to initial cyclisation and ring contraction on the resin to yield a resin-bound cyclic peptide of General Formula XII,



General Formula XII

and either

(i) cleaved from the resin to yield an A2-substituted cyclic peptide, or

(ii) deprotected and cleaved from the resin to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

Alternatively, the group A2 may be derivatised either in solid phase or in solution.

Again it will be appreciated that peptide deprotection, removal of A2 and cleavage from the resin may be performed separately or concurrently.

Most preferably the method of the invention utilises all three of

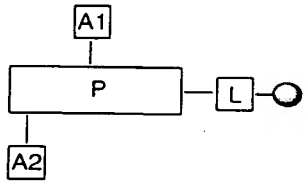
(i) N-substituents,

(ii) a covalently-bonded group of atoms which forms an initial large ring which subsequently contracts, and

(iii) synthesis on a solid support.

Therefore in a third aspect, the invention provides a method of solid phase synthesis of a cyclic peptide, comprising the steps of

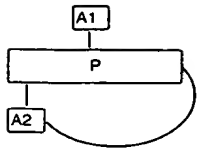
a) synthesis of a linear resin-bound peptide of General Formula XIII,



General Formula XIII

where A1, A2, P and L are as defined above;

b) subjecting the peptide of General Formula XIII to cyclisation and concomitant cleavage from the resin to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula XIV,



General Formula XIV

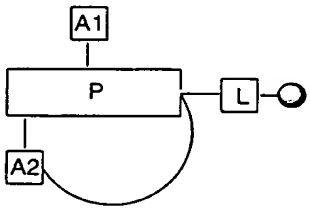
c) subjecting the cyclic peptide of General Formula XIV to ring contraction (which may be spontaneous), and

d) cleaving the groups A1 and A2 to yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

Alternatively this aspect of the invention provides a method of solid phase synthesis of cyclic peptides, comprising the steps of;

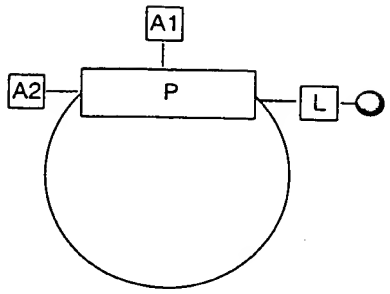
a) synthesis of a linear resin-bound peptide of General Formula XIII,

b) subjecting the linear peptide to cyclisation on the resin to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula XV,



General Formula XV

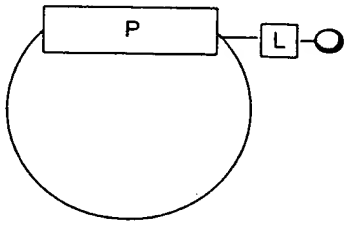
c) subjecting the cyclic peptide to ring contraction (which may occur spontaneously) to yield a cyclic peptide of General Formula XVI,



General Formula XVI

and either

d) cleaving groups A1 and A2 while the peptide is bound to the resin to yield a resin-bound cyclic peptide of General Formula II, or



General Formula II

e) subjecting the cyclic peptide to deprotection and concomitant cleavage from the resin to yield the desired cyclic peptide of General Formula I.

Once again it will be appreciated that peptide deprotection, removal of A2 and cleavage from the resin may be performed separately or concurrently.

For the purposes of this specification, the term "monomer" includes compounds which have an amino and carboxy terminus separated in a 1,2, 1,3, 1,4 or larger substitution pattern. This includes the 20 naturally-occurring α-amino acids in either the L or D configuration, the biosynthetically-available amino acids not usually found in proteins, such as 4-hydroxy-proline, 5-hydroxylysine, citrulline and ornithine; synthetically-

derived α-amino acids, such as α-methylalanine, norleucine, norvaline, Cα- and *N*-alkylated amino acids, homocysteine, and homoserine; and many others as known to the art. It also includes compounds that have an amine and carboxyl functional group separated in a 1,3 or larger substitution pattern, such as–β-alanine, γ-amino butyric acid, Freidinger lactam (Freidinger *et al*, 1982), the bicyclic dipeptide (BTD) (Freidinger *et al*, 1982; Nagai and Sato, 1985), amino-methyl benzoic acid (Smythe and von Itzstein, 1994), and others well known to the art. Statine-like isosteres, hydroxyethylene isosteres, reduced amide bond isosteres, thioamide isosteres, urea isosteres, carbamate isosteres, thioether isosteres, vinyl isosteres and other amide bond isosteres known to the art are also useful for the purposes of the invention. Thus the word "peptide" as used herein encompasses peptidomimetic compounds. Optionally the peptide may be protected with one or more protecting groups of the type used in the art (see for example Bodanszky, M., (1984), *"Principles of Peptide Synthesis"*, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg).

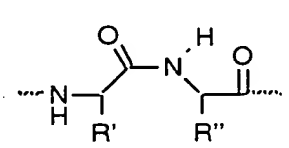
A peptide is comprised of between one and fifteen monomers, preferably between one and ten monomers, more preferably one to five monomers.

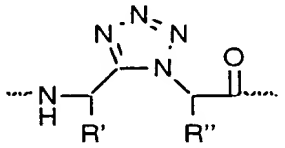
The solid support may be of any type used for solid phase synthesis of peptides, peptidomimetics, oligonucleotides, oligosacharides or organic molecules. The solid support may be in the form of a bead, a pin or another such surface which is suitable for use in solid phase synthesis. A wide variety of suitable support materials are known in the art. See for example Meldal, M., Methods in Enzymology, 1997 289 83-104. Commercially-available polystyrene supports, including aminomethyl-polystyrene, benzhydrylaminepolystyrene, polyethyleneglycol-polystyrene are especially suitable.

A "linker" means any covalently-bonded group of atoms which connects an atom or molecular fragment to another *via* covalent bonds. See for example Songster,

M.F., Barany. G., Methods in Enzymology, 1997 289 126-175. Typically the linker will comprise an optionally substituted allyl, aryl, alkylene group containing functionality, such as an ether, ester, amide, sulfonamide, sulfide, or sulfoxide functionality, within the linker. Such a functionality will normally be used to create the connection between the two groups, or to separate the groups.

A "cis amide bond surrogate" is a chemical group, such as a tetrazole(Marshall *et al*, 1981), which forces a cis conformation.





For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

Coupling methods to form peptide bonds are well known to the art. See for example Albericio and Carpino, 1997. When synthesising cyclic peptides in solution or upon a side chain or backbone attachment, the choice of activation can affect the yields and purity of cyclic material. For slow cyclisations the increased lifetime of the intermediate activated linear peptide provides an opportunity for increased epimerisation at the *C*-terminal residue. The extent of epimerisation may be diminished by application of the azide method (Izumiya *et al*, 1981) or its modification using DPPA (Brady *et al*, 1983). However, these methods are extremely slow, usually requiring many hours or even several days (Izumiya *et al*, 1981; Schmidt and Neubert, 1991; Heavner *et al*, 1991). In comparison with DPPA, TBTU (Knorr *et al*, 1989) and BOP (Castro *et al*, 1975) provide fast cyclisation, but may lead to *C*-terminal

epimerisation. The HOAt coupling reagents have recently been reported significantly to improve head-to-tail cyclisation of penta- and hexa-peptides with reduced epimerisation rates (Ehrlich *et al*, 1996).

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows HPLC elution profiles of the crude product of solid phase synthesis of cyclo-D-G-(Cat)-R-G following cyclisation and concomitant cleavage from the resin (Profile A) and HPLC-purified cyclo-D-G-(Cat)-R-G synthesised in solution phase (Profile B).

Figure 2 shows an LC-MS profile of the crude filtrate obtained after HF cleavage and base cyclisation of a cyclic peptide synthesised using a safety catch linker of n=2.

Abbreviations used herein are as follows:

DIEA	Diisopropylethylamine
DMF	dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethylsulphoxide
DPPA	diphenylphosphoryl azide
BOP	benzotrizo-1-yloxy-tris(dimethylamino) phosphonium hexaflurophosphate
HOAt	7-aza-1-hydroxybenzotriazole
HBTU	O-benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
HMB	2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
ISMS	ion spray mass spectrometry
LC-MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
ROESY	rotating frame overhauser enhancement spectroscopy
r.t.	room temperature
TOCSY	total correlated spectroscopy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will now be described in detail by way of reference only to the following non-limiting examples, and to the figures.

Experimental

General Methods

Melting Points were determined on a Gallenkamp m.p. apparatus and are uncorrected. Solvent evaporation were carried out using a Büchi rotary evaporator. Deionised water was used throughout, and was prepared by a Milli-Q water purification system (Millipore-Waters). Screw-cap glass peptide synthesis reaction vessels (20 mL) with sintered glass filter frit were obtained from Embell Scientific Glassware (Queensland, Australia). An all-Kel-F apparatus (Peptide Institute) was used for HF cleavage. Argon, helium and nitrogen (all ultrapure grade) were from BOC gases (Queensland, Australia).

^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini 300 spectrometer at 300 MHz, and chemical shifts are reported in δ parts per million down field from tetramethylsilane. Coupling constants (J) refer to vicinal proton-proton coupling. ^{13}C NMR spectra were also recorded on a Varian Gemini spectrometer at 75.5 MHz. TOCSY and ROESY spectra were performed on a Büchi ARX 500 spectrometer.

Mass spectra were acquired on a PE-Sciex API-III triple quadrupole mass spectrometer equipped with an Ionspray atmospheric pressure ionization source. Samples (10 mL) were injected into a moving solvent (30 mL/min; 50/50 CH_3CN/0.05 % TFA) coupled directly to the ionisation source via a fused silica capillary interface (50 mm *i.d.* x 50 cm length). Sample droplets were ionized at a positive potential of 5 kV and entered the analyser through an interface plate and subsequently through an orifice (100-120 mm diameter) at a potential of 80 V. Full scan mass spectra were acquired over the mass range of 200 to

1000 daltons with a scan step size of 0.1 Da. Molecular masses were derived from the observed *m/z* values using the MacSpec 3.3 and Biomultiview 1.2 software packages (PE-Sciex Toronto, Canada).

Thin layer chromatography (Tlc) was performed on silica gel 60 F_{254} plates (Merck Art 5735). The chromatograms were viewed under u.v. light and/or developed with iodine vapour. Preparative column chromatography was effected under pressure, using for normal phase Merck Kieselgel 60 (Merck Art 7734). Analytical reverse phase HPLC were run using a C-18 Vydac column (218TP52022), while Semi-Preparative reverse phase HPLC was carried out using a C-18 Vydac column (218TP52022). Both columns were attached to a Waters HPLC apparatus fitted with a Holochrome U.V. detector. Measurements were carried out at either λ=214 nM or 254 nM. Chromatographic separations were achieved using linear gradients of buffer B in A (A = 0.1 % aqueous TFA; B = 90 % CH3CN, 10 % H2O, 0.09 % TFA) at a flow rate of 0.25 mL/min (microbore), 1 mL/min (analytical) and 8 mL/min (preparative).

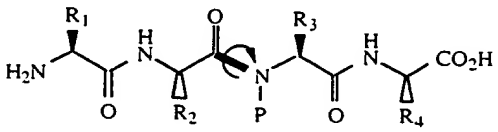
Materials

Boc-L-amino acids, Fmoc-L-aminoacids, Boc-Val-Polyaminomethylstyrene Resin, Merrifield resin, Boc-Gly-PAM Resin, synthesis grade dimethylformamide (DMF), trifluroacetic acid (TFA) and diisopropylethylamine (DIEA) were purchased from Auspep (Parkville, Australia) or Novabiochem (Alexandria, Australia). Chlorotrityl Resin was purchased from Pepchem (Tubingen, Germany). HBTU and BOP were purchased from Richelieu Biotechnologies (Montreal, Canada). Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride salt (TCEP) was purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. Newburyport MA. AR grade EtOAc, MeOH, CH_2Cl_2, $CHCl_3$, hexane, acetone and HPLC grade CH_3CN were all obtained from Laboratory Supply (Australia), HF was purchased from CIG (Australia). All other reagents were AR grade or better, and were obtained from Aldrich or Fluka.

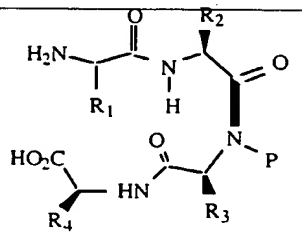
Example 1 Peptide Cyclisation Auxiliaries

Backbone substitution

N-substitution has the potential to alter the *cis-trans* equilibrium favouring more *cis* conformations and enhancing cyclisation yields:



TRANS
(a)



CIS
(b)

We have examined the effect of the number and position of *N*-methylations on cyclisation yield of tetraglycine. Eight linear tetrapeptides were synthesised, including all permutations of glycine and sarcosine (*N*-methyl glycine) at the three *C*-terminal residues. These are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3

Linear *N*-substituted Tetraglycines and Corresponding Yields of Cyclisation

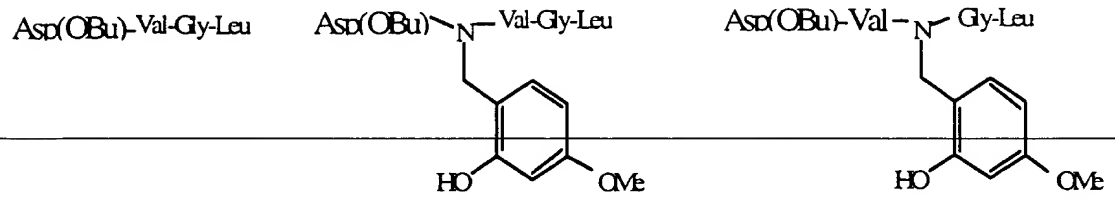
Linear tetrapeptide	Yield of cyclisation
Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly	<1%
Gly-Gly-Gly-Sar	8%
Gly-Gly-Sar-Gly	11%
Gly-Sar-Gly-Gly	1%
Gly-Gly-Sar-Sar	18%
Gly-Sar-Gly-Sar	2%
Gly-Sar-Sar-Gly	13% (16%*)
Gly-Sar-Sar-Sar	~5%

* Yield of cyclisation for the corresponding N-HMB substituted linear tetraglycine, ie where sarcosine is replaced by [-N(HMB)-CH2-CO-].

The yield for each cyclisation was calculated from the weight of isolated product. The results of this experiment suggest that *N*-substitution of the *N*-1 or *N*-2 position of a tetrapeptide significantly improves yields of cyclisation whereas *N*-substitution at the third residue has little effect. The effect of multiple substitution at two or more *N*-sites appears to be more or less additive. The best cyclisation result was obtained with the *N*-1 and *N*-2 substituted precursor Gly-Gly-Sar-Sar. However, from a synthetic point of view substitution at the *N*-1 position is less desirable, as this facilitates diketopiperazine formation at the dipeptide stage during assembly of the linear precursor. We have found that altering the position of the backbone substituent can significantly affect the ratio of monocycle over dimer or higher oligomers.

We have extended this *N*-substitution approach to include reversible *N*-substitution. Three linear

precursors, the backbone unprotected peptide X and two backbone HMB-substituted analogues Y and Z, were prepared.



X Y Z

The three peptides were subjected to standard cyclisation protocols and the crude reaction mixtures analysed by HPLC and ISMS. The products (monomers and dimers) were further examined for epimerisation at the *C*-terminal leucine. Table 4 lists the products found and the corresponding yield of isolated material (% by weight).

Table 4

Yields of Isolated products from Cyclisation of Tetrapeptides X, Y and Z

	X	Y	Z
Linear	—	10%	—
Monocycle (L-Leu)	—	8%	7%
Monocycle (D-Leu)	—	2%	16%
Dimer (L,D-Leu)	1%	—	8%
Dimer (L,L-Leu)	17%	19%	15%
Overall % D	3%	5%	43%

As expected, the unsubstituted tetrapeptide X generates dimers, with no detectable amounts of monocycle present as assessed by ISMS. Two dimers are found in a ratio of 1/10 as assessed by HPLC. The first eluting dimer

contains L-Leucine and D-Leucine in a ratio of 1/1. The second eluting dimer is formed from cyclisation of the all L-octapeptide. Considering that for cyclisation of peptide X, 0.5% D-Leu is observed and that a total yield of 18% was achieved, this equates to an overall epimerisation at the C-terminus of approximately 3% (0.5/18 x 100).

On the other hand, both backbone-substituted tetrapeptides Y and Z generate a significant amount of cyclic tetrapeptide (monocycle), corroborating the N-Me study described above. As for peptide X, two dimers are formed [L-Leu/D-Leu and L-Leu/L-Leu] when cyclising peptide Y. For tetrapeptide Y a total of 80% of the separated monocyle contains L-Leu, but surprisingly for tetrapeptide Z a total of 70% of the separated monocycle contains D-Leu. For peptide Y about 5% D-Leucine is found in the total separated product, and for peptide Z 43% D-Leu is found. For tetrapeptide Z, this is equivalent to almost 100% racemisation (50% D-Leu : 50% L-Leu). In an attempt to minimise epimerisation of the *C*-terminus, cyclisation of tetrapeptide Z was performed with HATU instead of BOP. Under these conditions overall % D-leucine was halved.

Once epimerised, tetrapeptide Z cyclises more efficiently (16% D-Leu monocycle, no D-Leu/D-Leu dimer detected). Tetrapeptide Y is less reactive, as significant amounts of linear peptide are still present after three hours of activation. This may be explained by increased steric hindrance at the *N*-terminus.

We conclude that introduction of an HMB group on the middle amide nitrogen of the tetrapeptide X (*ie.* tetrapeptide Z) assists cyclisation, but significantly promotes epimerisation of the *C*-terminus. Substitution at the third amide nitrogen (tetrapetide Y) assists cyclisation without increased epimerisation but reduces the reactivity of the peptide. In Example 3 below, we describe ring contraction chemistry that may help alleviate the epimerisation problems while enhancing cyclisation through *N*-substitution.

Experimental to Example 1

This section describes the experimental details for preorganising peptides prior to cyclisation via N-substitution.

Date in Table 3

Boc-Sar-Merrifield resin was prepared as follows: Boc-Sar-OH (380 mg, 2 mmole) was dissolved in 2 mL H_2O containing Cs_2CO_3 (326 mg, 1 mmole). The mixture was lyophilised and residue taken up in DMF (5 mL). The solution is added to Merrifield resin (2.7 gr, 0.7 mmol/gr) and heated to 50°C overnight. The resin is filtered, washed and dried (3.05 gr, 0.65 mmole/gr). The tetrapeptides were assembled using *in situ* neutralisation protocols. After assembly the peptides were cleaved using HF/p-cresol (9/1) at 0°C for 1 hour. The HF was then evaporated and the product precipitated with cold ether (10 mL). After the ether washes (3 x 10 mL) the crude peptides were dissolved in water and purified by HPLC using 100% water (0.1%TFA) .

Cyclisation (Table 3)

The purified peptides (0.1 mmole) were dissolved in 100 mL DMF. BOP (133 mg, 0.3 mmole) was added followed by DIEA (0.5 mmole, 87 µL). After stirring overnight, the DMF was removed *in vacuo*, and the residues dissolved in acetonitrile/water (1/1) containing TFA (0.1%) and loaded on a reverse phase HPLC column. The isolated products from the HPLC run (10 minutes at 100% A, then 1% gradient to 50% B) were analysed by ISMS and analytical HPLC, dried and weighed. Yields were calculated from the weight of the isolated product.

Epimerisation Studies (Table 4)

The *N*-substituted linear peptides were synthesised on chloro-trityl resin. The HMB-protection

group was introduced via solid phase reductive alkylation of the *N*-terminus with 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (Ede *et al*, Tetrahedron Lett., 1996 37 9097). Acylation of the secondary amine was carried out by preactivating the following Fmoc-protected residue using HOAT (2Eq.) and DIC (1Eq.) for 30 min in DMF and performing the reaction at 50°C for 12 hours. The peptide assembly was completed as described previously and linear peptide cleaved from the resin (1%TFA in DCM). All three peptides (all L-residues) were purified by reverse phase HPLC prior to cyclisation.

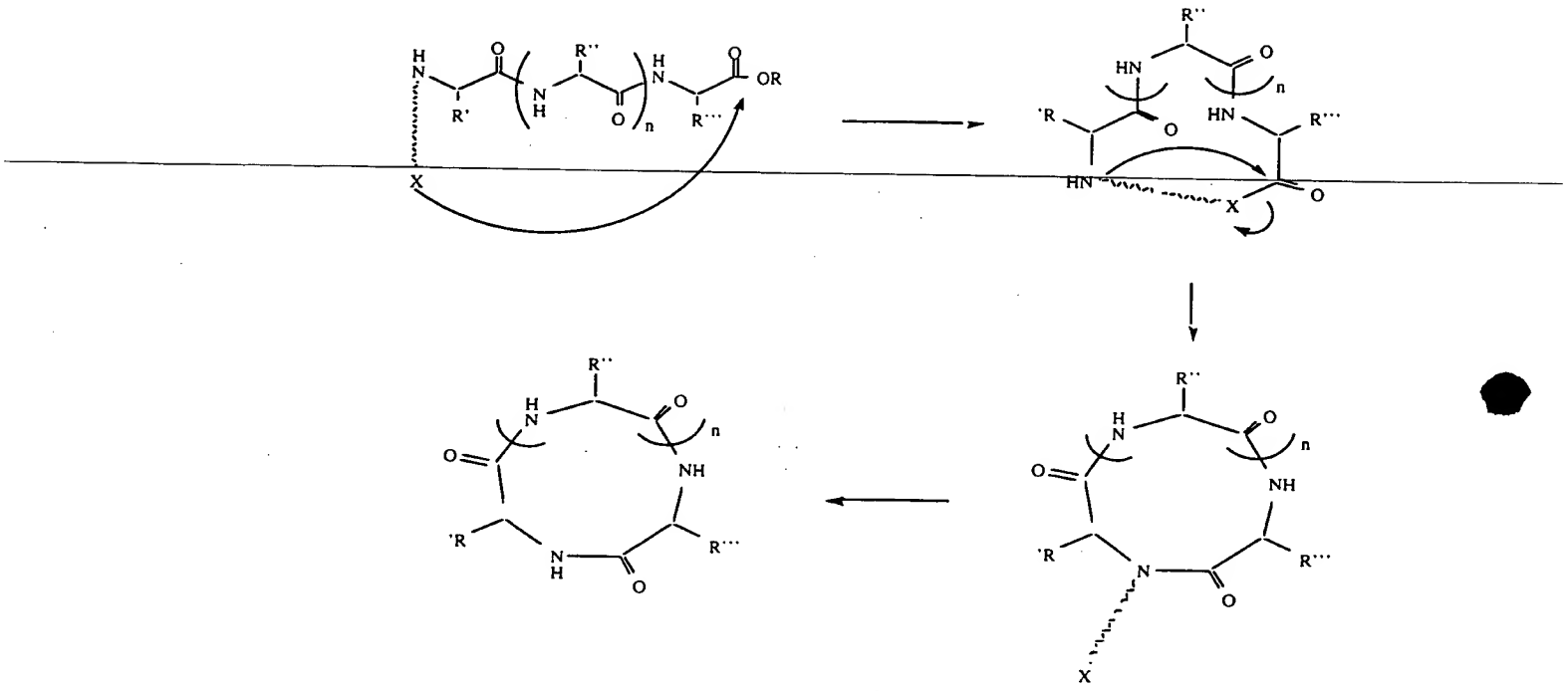
Cyclisation

The purified peptides (0.1 mmole) were dissolved in DMF (100 mL). BOP (133 mg, 0.3 mmole) was added, followed by DIEA (0.5 mmole, 87 µL). After 3 hours stirring the DMF was removed *in vacuo* , residues dissolved in acetonitrile/water (1/1) containing TFA (0.1%) and the solution loaded on a reverse phase HPLC column. The isolated products from the HPLC run (5 minutes at 80% A, then 2% gradient to 100% B) were analysed by ISMS, analytical HPLC and epimerisation of leucine determined by amino acid analysis. Yields were calculated from the weight of the isolated product and the ratio of L/D from AA-analysis.

Example 2 Ring Contraction

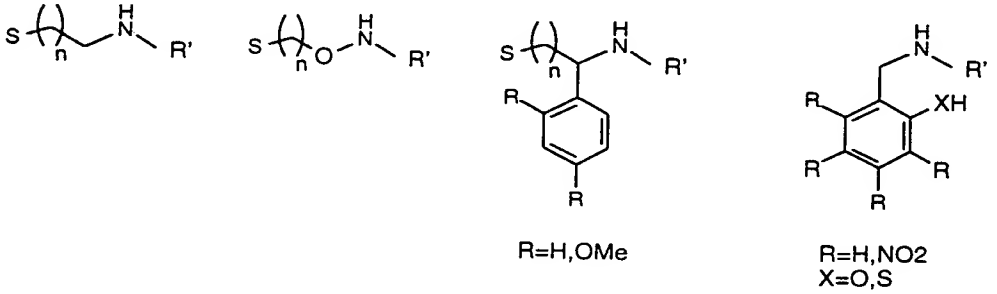
Another approach to overcoming the problems in the solution and solid phase synthesis of small cyclic peptides is to utilise novel ring contraction chemistry. As previously noted, the preferred extended conformation and rigidity of amide bonds is a problem in small peptide cyclisation. By initially forming a larger, more flexible ring, through the inclusion of a flexible "linker unit", the potential for end-to-tail cyclisation is enhanced by increasing the effective concentration of the *C*- and *N*-terminus. The desired *C*- and *N-termini* are then appropriately positioned to "snap shut" in a ring

contraction reaction. This is shown schematically in Scheme 5.



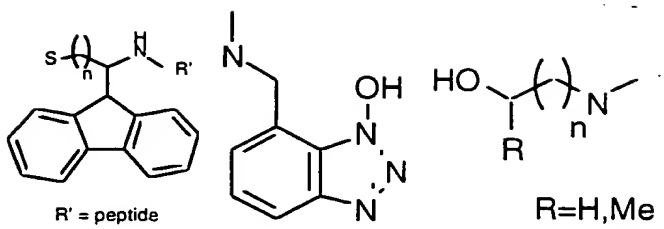
Scheme 5
Ring contraction chemistry

The ring contraction auxiliaries illustrated below are evaluated for this purpose.



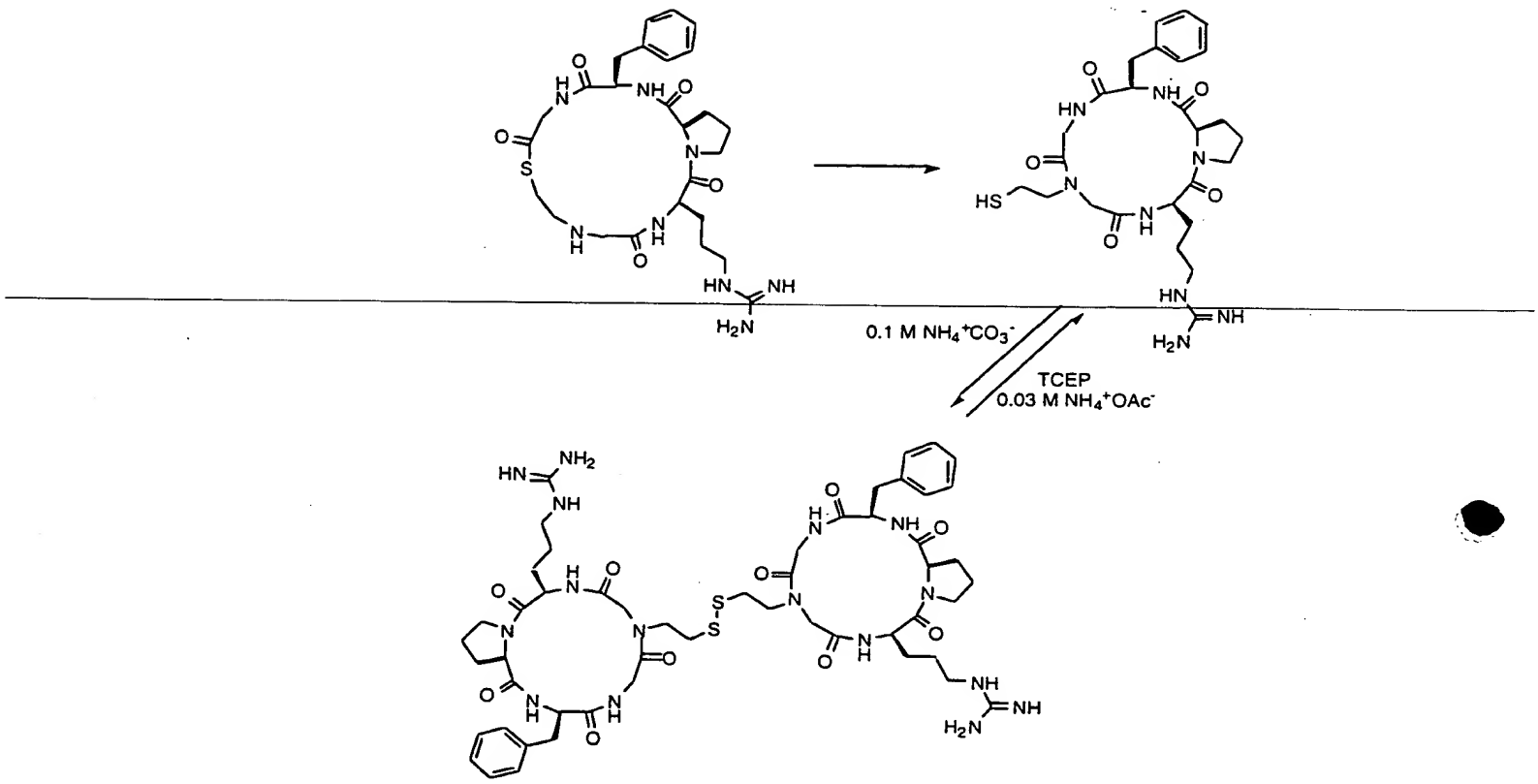
Examples of ring contraction auxiliaries

Additional auxiliaries include:



A subset of ring contraction auxiliaries

To examine the feasibility of the ring contraction approach, we have synthesised a number of linear pentapeptides carrying an ethane thiol group at the *N*-terminus. The synthesis of the linear precursors was achieved as illustrated in Scheme 6. Bromoacetic acid was coupled to the *N*-terminus of the resin-bound tetrapeptide using the symmetrical anhydride approach. The bromopeptide was treated with a 2M solution of cystamine in DMSO and the resulting peptide cleaved from the resin. The disulfide moiety was further reduced using TCEP in an 0.1M ammonium carbonate solution and the free sulfide purified by HPLC. The sulfide was then subjected to standard cyclisation conditions (ie 10^{-3} M in DMF, 3 eq. BOP, 5 eq DIEA). Presumably, the initially formed thioester spontaneously rearranges to the ethane thiol substituted cyclic peptide. The resulting product was confirmed by NMR examination and by the fact that the sulfide readily dimerises in DMF. The dimer was isolated and characterised by ISMS and NMR. Reduction of the dimer with TCEP reestablished the free sulfide-peptide in quantitative yields.



Scheme 6

Synthesis and cyclisation of the linear ethane thiol-substituted precursor for ring contraction

This process has several distinct advantages. The increased nucleophilicity of the thiol compared to the amine presumably results in rapid formation of the thioester, thereby significantly reducing the potential for epimerisation. The *C*- and *N*-termini are then appropriately positioned to snap shut in a ring contraction reaction.

In this example the ethane thiol group is irreversibly linked to the cyclic target. We have designed and tested other auxiliaries, outlined above, that allow cleavage of the auxiliary-peptide bond. The ring contraction in all the above-mentioned examples proceeds via a five or six-membered fused ring transition state.

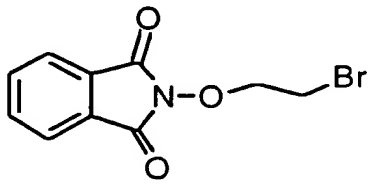
Experimental to Example 2

This section describes the experimental details of the use of ring contraction concepts for the synthesis of small cyclic peptides.

Ring Contraction

Synthesis of Ring Contraction Auxiliaries

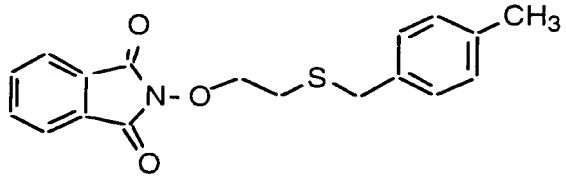
***N*-(2-Bromoethoxy)phthalimide**



$C_{10}H_8BrNO_3$
Exact Mass: 268.97
Mol. Wt.: 270.08

N-(2-Bromoethoxy)phthalimide was synthesised by a modification of the procedure of Bauer and Suresh (Bauer *et al* 1963). *N*-Hydroxyphthalimide (80 g, 0.49 mol), triethylamine (150 mL, 1.08 mol), and 1,2-dibromoethane (175 mL, 2.30 mol) were combined in DMF (575 mL) and stirred at room temperature overnight. Solids were filtered and washed with DMF and the filtrate was diluted with water (4.0 L) and the resulting precipitate filtered, dissolved in EtOAc (500 mL), and washed with 1 N HCl (2 x 100 mL), water (1 x 100 mL), and dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting solid recrystallised from 95% EtOH to give (**9**) as a white solid (87.1 g, 70%): mp. 94-96°C; lit. mp. 94-96°C. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.82 (m, 4H), 4.49 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz), 3.65 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz).

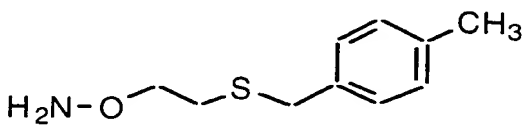
***N*-[2-[S-(4-Methylbenzyl)thio]ethoxy]phthalimide**



$C_{19}H_{17}NO_3S$
Exact Mass: 327.09
Mol. Wt.: 327.40

N-[2-[S-(4-Methylbenzyl)thio] ethoxy]phthalimide was synthesised by a modification of the procedure of Canne *et al* (Flanigan, 1971). Bromide (55.15 g 217 mmol), 4-methylbenzyl mercaptan (30 g, 217 mmol) and DIPEA (38.55 mL, 217 mmol) were combined in acetonitrile (200 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 72 h. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo* , EtOAc (500 mL) added and filtered. Solids were washed with EtOAc, and the organics were combined and washed with 1 N HCl (2 x 200 mL), brine (1 x 200 mL) and water (1 x 200 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the resulting solid recrystallised from EtOAc : hexane, 1:1 to yield (**10**) as a white solid (50.14 g, 71%): mp. 82-84°C; ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.80 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.04 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 4.22 (t, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz), 3.75 (s, 2H), 2.79 (t, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H).

S-(4-Methylbenzyl)-2-(aminooxy)ethanediol

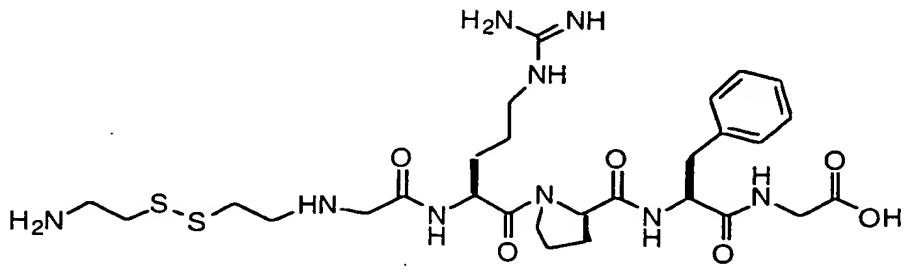


$C_{10}H_{15}NOS$
Exact Mass: 197.09
Mol. Wt.: 197.30

S-(4-Methylbenzyl)-2-(aminooxy) ethanediol was synthesised by a modification of the procedure by Osby *et al* (Cavelier-Frontin *et al*, 1993). The *N*-substituted pthalimide (20.0 g, 61.1 mmol) was suspended in a solution of 2-propanol (550 mL) and water (85 mL) and cooled to below 10°C. $NaBH_4$ (18.9 g, 252 mmol) was added portionwise so that the temperature did not exceed this temperature. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. Acetic acid (135 mL) was slowly added until the bubbling ceased, and the flask was stoppered and heated to 50°C for 3 h Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil solution diluted with 1 N NaOH and extracted with EtOAc (4 x 200 mL). The hydroxylamine was then extracted into a solution of HCl (2N, 500 mL) and washed with EtOAc (2 x 250 mL). $NaCO_3$ was then added to the aqueous phase until bubbling ceased, and the hydroxylamine extracted into EtOAc (3 x 250 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (2 x 250 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (Hexane EtOAc, 3:1) to yield as a clear colourless oil (10.04g, 84%): ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.21 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz), 5.40 (br s, 2H), 3.77 (t, 2H, J = 6.5 Hz), 2.71 (s, 2H), 2.64 (t, 2H, J = 6.5 Hz), 2.33 (s, 3H).

Application Of Ring Contraction Auxiliary (Scheme 6)

$NH_2CH_2CH_2SSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly-OH



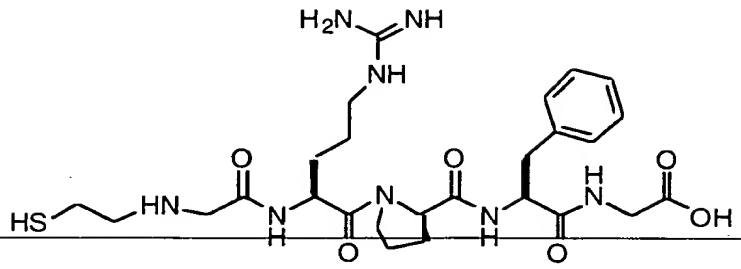
$C_{28}H_{45}N_9O_6S_2$

Exact Mass: 667.29

Mol. Wt. 667.85

The peptide $NH_2CH_2CH_2SSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly-OH was synthesised in stepwise fashion from Boc-Gly-Pam resin (0.5 g, 0.5 mmol/g) by established methods, using *in situ* neutralisation/HBtU activation protocols for Boc chemistry. The Pmc protecting group was used for the Arg residue. Coupling reactions were monitored by quantitative ninhydrin assay and were typically >99.9%. After chain assembly was complete and the N^{α}-Boc group removed with neat TFA (2 x 1 min treatment) and neutralised with 10% DIEA in DMF (2 x 1 min treatment), the peptide was bromoacetylated by the method of Robey (Robey, F.A., Fields, R.L., Anal. Biochem., 1989 177 373-377). Bromoacetic acid (277.9 mg, 2.0 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL), to which was added DIC (126.2 mg, 1 mmol). After activation for 10-15 min to form the symmetric anhydride, the mixture was diluted with DMF (2 mL), added to the peptide resin, and coupled for 30 min. The resin was washed with DMSO, and cystamine (2 M in DMF, 4 mL) was allowed to react with the bromoacetylated peptide resin for 16 h. The linear peptide was cleaved from resin by the addition of thiocresol: cresol, 1:1 (1 mL), followed by treatment with HF (10 mL) for 1 h at -5°C. After removal of the HF under reduced pressure, the crude peptide was precipitated in anhydrous Et_2O and filtered to remove the scavengers. The peptide was dissolved in HOAc: H_2O, 1:19, filtered and the filtrate lyophilized. $NH_2CH_2CH_2SSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly-OH was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (20-80% B over 60 min) to give the wanted material (79.6 mg 47%) yield. MS $[M+H]^+$ = 668.1 (expected 668.3).

$HSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Phe-Gly-OH



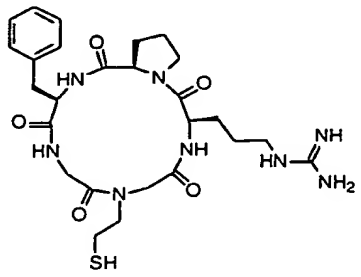
$C_{26}H_{40}N_8O_6S$

Exact Mass: 592.28

Mol. Wt.: 592.71

The disulfide (66.8 mg, 0.10 mmol) was dissolved in a 0.03 M solution of $NH_4^+OAc^-$ (20 mL). Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride salt (TCEP) (35.6 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added portionwise to the stirred solution at r.t. After a further 3h at this temperature the resulting mixture was lyophilized to give a white powder. The peptide $HSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Phe-Gly-OH was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (20-80% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (40.1 mg, 68%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 593.1 (expected 593.3).

Cyclo-(SCH_2CH_2-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly)



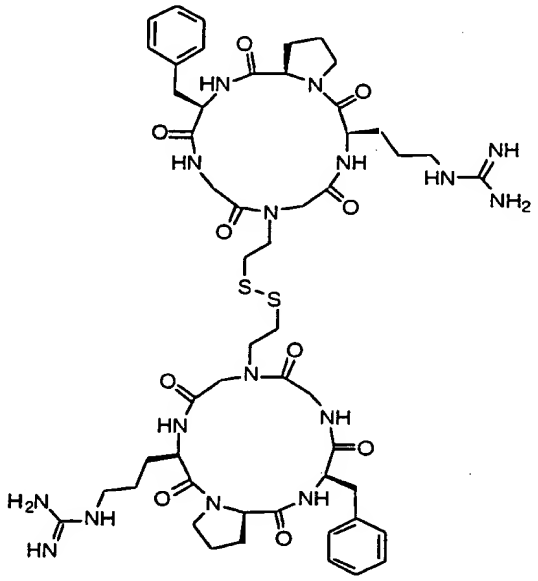
$C_{26}H_{38}N_8O_5S$

Exact Mass: 574.27

Mol. Wt.: 574.70

The linear peptide $HSCH_2CH_2$-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly-OH (40.0 mg, 0.068 mmol) and BOP (88.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) was stirred in DMF (68 mL, $1x10^{-3}$ M) at -10°C. DIPEA (121 µL, 0.68 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. The reaction was left to stir for a further 2 h at this temperature, before all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The peptide Cyclo-(SCH_2CH_2-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (20-80% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (12.2 mg, 31%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 743.2 (expected 743.4092).

Bis-[cyclo-Gly(CH_2CH_2S)-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly]



$C_{52}H_{74}N_{16}O_{10}S_2$

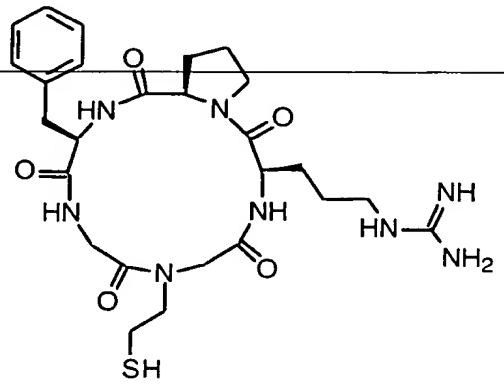
Exact Mass: 1146.52

Mol. Wt.: 1147.38

The peptide Cyclo-(SCH_2CH_2-Gly-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly) (12 mg, 0.016 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of Na_2HPO_4 (0.03 M) and stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting solution was lyophilized to give a white powder. The peptide Bis-[cyclo-Gly(CH_2CH_2S)-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly] () was purified by reverse phase HPLC (20-80% B over 60 min) to

yield a white powder (7.4 mg, 81%); MS $[M+2H]^{2+}$ = 574.22 (expected 574.27).

Cyclo-(Gly(CH$_2$CH$_2$SH)-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly)



$C_{26}H_{38}N_8O_5S$
Exact Mass: 574.27
Mol. Wt.: 574.70

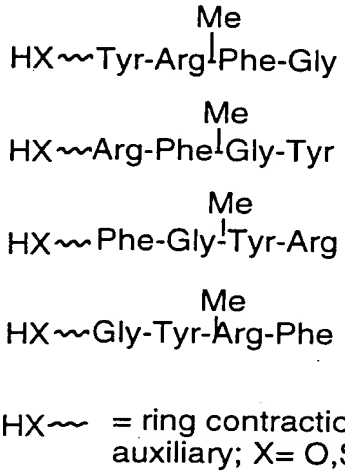
The disulfide (7.4 mg, 6.50 µmol) was dissolved in a 0.03 M solution of $NH_4^+Oac^-$ (20 mL). TCEP (4.75 mg, 20.0 µmol) was added portionwise to the stirred solution at r.t. After a further 3h at this temperature the resulting mixture was lyophilized to give a white powder. The peptide Cyclo-(Gly(CH$_2$CH$_2$SH)-Arg-Pro-Phe-Gly) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (20-80% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (5.5 mg, 74%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 575.24 (expected 575.28).

Example 3 Backbone Substitution and Ring Contraction in Solution.

The backbone substitution approach (Example 1) readily preorganises peptides prior to cyclisation and results in improved yields of target cyclic material. One drawback of this approach (Table 4) is increased racemisation of the C-terminus. The ring contraction approach (Example 2) results in the rapid formation of a larger cyclic peptide prior to ring contraction. The

combination of backbone substitution with ring contraction is expected to result in reduced racemisation, yet to achieve preorganising prior to cyclisation.

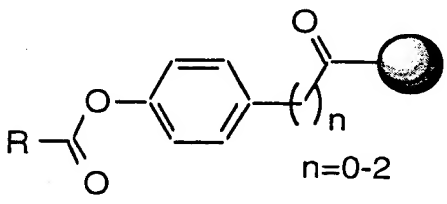
The array of compounds listed below is synthesized using this combined approach. These compounds all contain an N-substituent, in this case a methyl group, and a ring contraction auxiliary. The effects of this combination on the yield and purity of the product are evaluated, paying particular attention to the degree of C-terminal racemisation.



A reversible N-substitutent is also used, and the effects evaluated in the same way.

Example 4 Activated Linkers

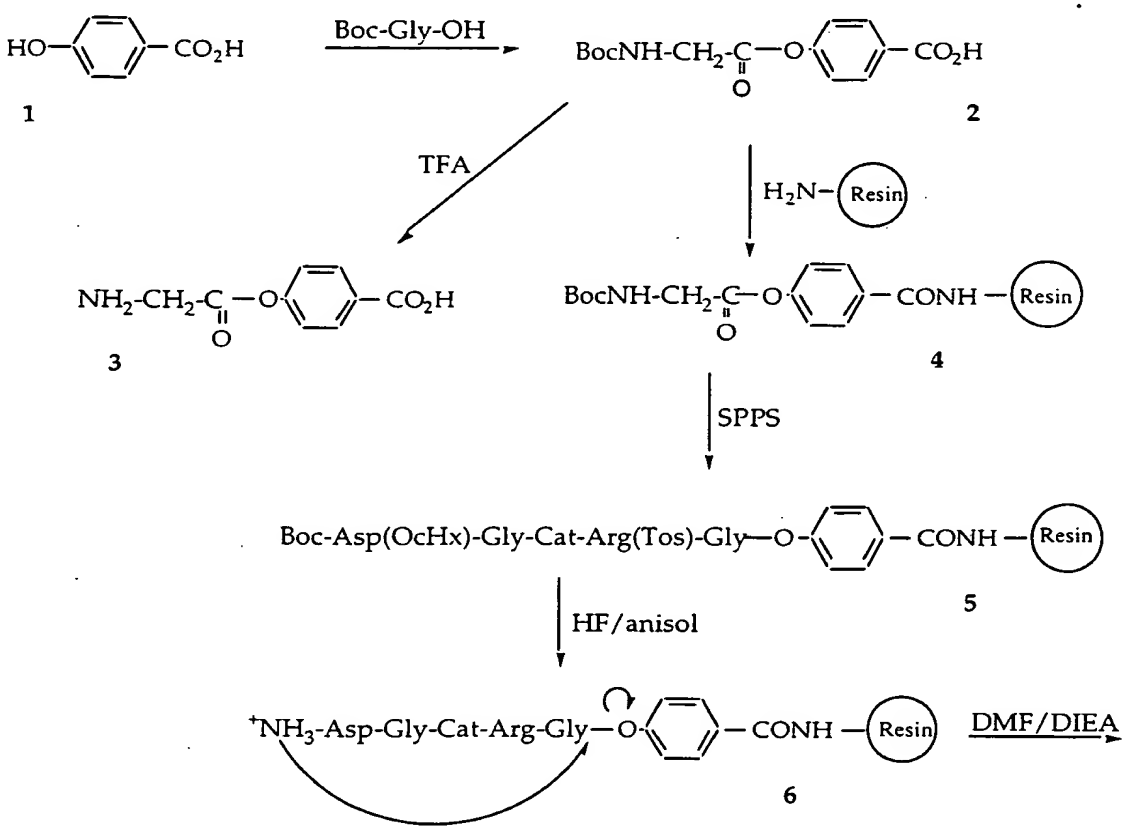
Activated linkers of the general formula



have been evaluated for their stability during chain assembly and their lability in the final cyclisation

reaction. For the n=0 linker we have synthesised a series of constrained cyclic peptides, as illustrated in Table 5 below.

A general outline of the procedure used is shown in Scheme 7. The hydroxybenzoic acid (**1**) was acylated with Boc-Gly-OH. The resulting ester link was found to be stable to TFA treatment, as confirmed by treating compound (**2**) with TFA and subsequent 1H NMR analysis of the products (**3**).



Scheme 7

'Cyclisation by cleavage' experiments

Compound (**2**) was attached to amino-methylated resin (polystyrene) (substitution value (sv) = 0.21 mmol/g) using HBTU in DMF (Scheme 7). Peptide assembly was monitored by quantitative ninhydrin tests, and indicated successful assembly of the linear sequence. This was

confirmed by the increase in resin weight. The deprotection of the side chain protecting group was achieved by treatment with HF/anisole (9/1) at -5°C for 1 hour. After HF evaporation, the resin was washed with ether.

Cyclisation and accompanying cleavage was achieved by treatment with 10 equivalents DIEA in DMF for 3 days. The reaction mixture was worked up by filtration and the filtrate diluted with water and lyophilised. The crude lyophilised product was redissolved in acetonitrile/water (1/1) and further analysed by analytical and preparative HPLC.

The HPLC profile of the crude product is shown in Figure 1. The major component is the target peptide, as is evidenced by HPLC comparison and a coelution experiment with solution phase synthesised material. This result illustrates the potential power of this strategy in synthesising constrained cyclic peptides, particularly when considering the surprising purity of the crude material. The yields of cyclic material are given in Table 5.

Table 5

Yields of Cyclic Peptide Using Activated Linker

Linear tetrapeptide	Yield of Cyclisation
cyclo-[DG-Act-RG]	11%
cyclo-[DG-Amb-RG]	7%; 3% dimer
cyclo-[D-Amb-GRG]	5% monomer; 5% dimer

Example 4 Synthesis of Model Compounds Using Activated Linkers Cyclo-[DGActRG] (Table 5)

This section describes the experimental details for the synthesis of the activated linker and model peptides.

Linker Resin

The aminomethylated resin (2.38 gr, 0.5 mmole) was first washed with 10% DIEA in DMF (5 min) and then washed with DMF (3 x 5 ml). Hydroxybenzoic acid (276 mg, 2 mmole) was dissolved in 4 ml 0.5M HBTU in DMF and DIEA (400 µL, 2.3 mmol) added. The activated solution was then added to the neutralised resin. After 10 min the resin was drained and washed with DMF (3 x 5 mL). A solution of aquous sodium hydroxide (1M, 2 mL) in DMF (4 mL) was added to the resin and mixed for 10 minutes. The sodium hydroxide treatment was repeated, and the resin washed with DMF/water (1/1) (3 x 5 mL) and then with DMF (3 x 5 mL).

Assembly of the Peptide

Boc-glycine was first coupled to the linker as follows. BocGlycine (350 mg, 2 mmole) was dissolved in 2 mL DCM and DIC (156 µL, 1 mmole) added. After 15 min the solution was diluted with 2 mL DMF, and added to the resin with DIEA (400 µL, 2.3 mmole). After 30 min, the resin was drained and washed with DMF (3 x 5 mL). The Boc group was then removed using neat TFA (2 x 1 min). The next residues were coupled using the following *in situ* neutralisation protocol: 2 mmole of the Boc-protected amino acid was dissolved in 4 mL of an 0.5M HBTU solution in DMF, and activated through addition of DIEA (460 µL, 2.6 mmole). The activated solution was then added to the resin and mixed for 10 minutes. The resin was drained and washed with DMF. Neat TFA (2 x 1 min) was used again for deprotection of the *N*-terminus. The following residues were coupled in series: Boc-Arg(Mts)OH, Boc-Gly-Cat-OH, Boc-Asp(OcHx)-OH.

Side-Chain Deprotection

After assembly the *N*-terminal Boc-group was removed with TFA as above, and the resin dried. The side chains were removed using HF treatment as follows: 1 gr of resin was mixed with 1 mL thioanisole and 9 mL of HF were

added. The mixture was stirred at -5°C for 1 hour and the HF removed under reduced pressure. The resin was washed with diethylether (3 x 20 mL) and dried.

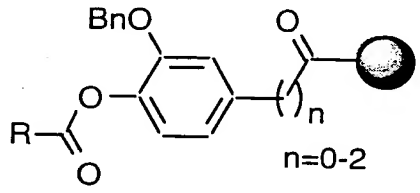
Cyclisation

The resin was stirred in DMF (10 mL) containing DIEA (100 µL) for 12 hours. The resin was filtered off and the DMF removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in a minimal amount acetonitrile/water (1/1) and loaded directly on a preparative reverse phase column for HPLC separation of the product. Cyclo-[DGCatRG] (27 mg, 11% yield from the starting resin) was obtained.

The same protocols were followed to assemble, deprotect and cyclise the following peptides: cyclo-[DGAmbRG]: 7.6% yield (3% dimer); cyclo-[DAmbGRG] : 5% yield (5% dimer).

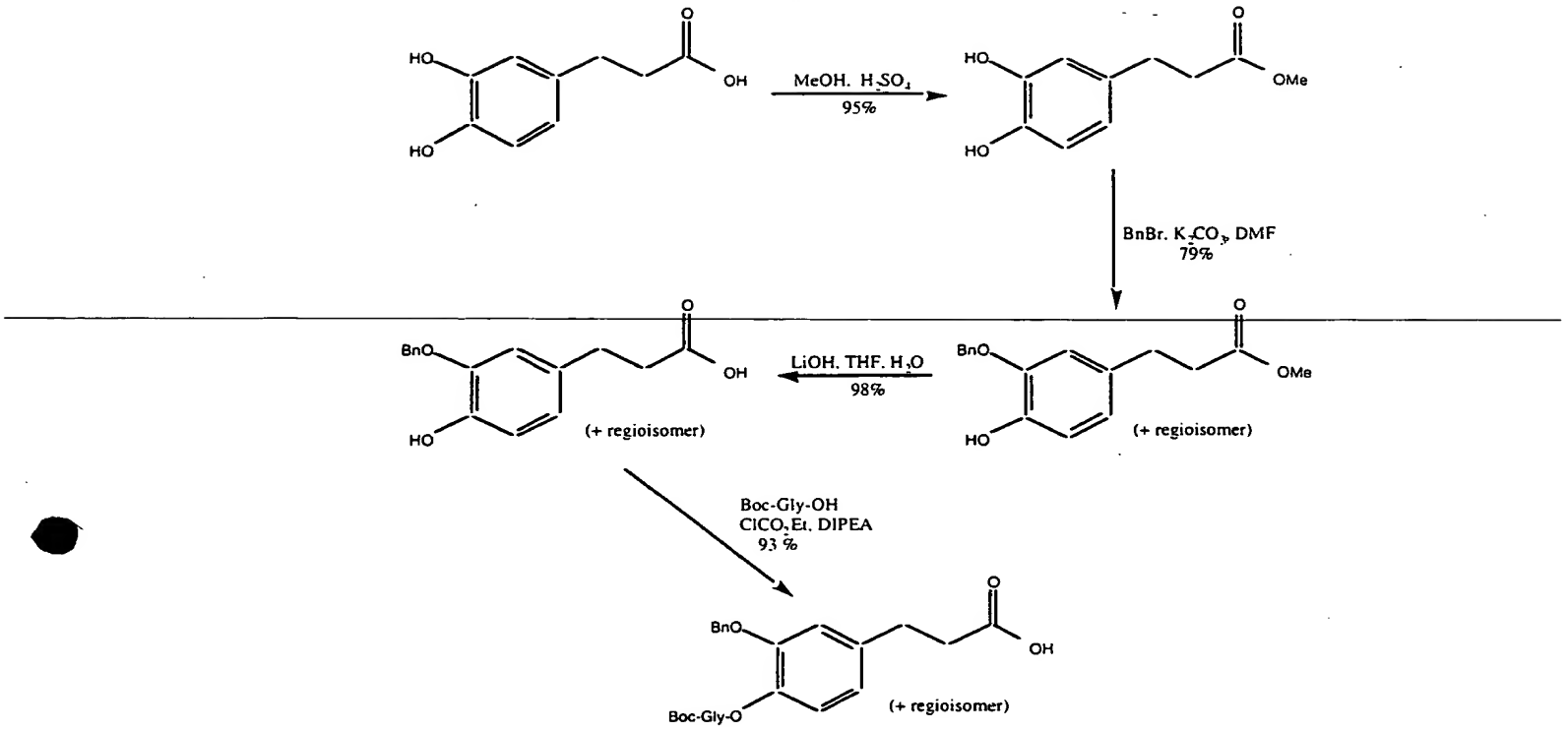
Example 5 Safety Catch Linkers

We have also evaluated the safety catch linkers of the general class



Examples of safety catch linkers

Activation of this linker is achieved by removal of the benzyl group. The safety-catch linker (n=2) was synthesised as shown in Scheme 8.



Scheme 8

Synthesis of safety catch linker

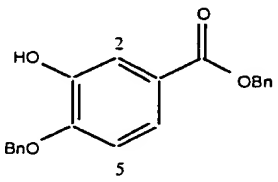
This safety-catch linker was attached to aminomethylated polystyrene using HBTU/DIPEA in DMF, then peptide assembly was accomplished using standard Boc protocols. Treatment of the resin with anhydrous HF in the presence of anisole as a scavenger at -5°C resulted in deprotection of the amino-acid side-chains, with concomitant removal of the benzyl group of the linker. The HF was evaporated and the resin was washed with diethyl ether to remove scavenger. Treatment of the resin with DIPEA in DMF for 48 h gave the crude cyclised product. An LC-MS profile of the crude cyclic material is shown in Figure 2. The major component is the desired cycle, and an appreciable amount of the cyclodimer is also present. Preparative-scale HPLC gave a mixture of the monomer and dimer, in an overall yield of approximately 50%.

Experimental to Example 5

This section describes the synthesis of the safety catch linker and model peptides.

Synthesis of Model Compounds using Safety Catch Linkers (Figures 6, n=0)

Benzyl 4-Benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoate



Benzyl bromide (1.50 cm^3, 2.16 g, 12.6 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (1.00 g, 6.49 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.97 g, 14.3 mmol) and a catalytic amount of tetrabutylammonium iodide in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 cm^3). The suspension was stirred under nitrogen overnight then water (500 cm^3) and 5% hydrochloric acid (50 cm^3) were added, and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with water (3 x 100 cm^3) and brine (100 cm^3), then dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to an orange oil. Flash column chromatography (eluent: 10-20% ethyl acetate in light petroleum) gave first benzyl 3,4-dibenzyloxybenzoate (168 mg, 6%), identical to that prepared above. Further elution then gave *benzyl 4-benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoate* (1.312 g, 60%) as a pale yellow oil. The position of the benzyloxy group was deduced from an n.O.e. observed between the proton at position 5 and the methylene protons of the benzyloxy group at position 4.

R_f 0.18 (20% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (thin film, NaCl) 3600-3200, 1715, 1615, 1590 cm^{-1}.

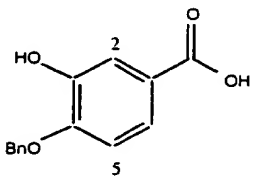
^{1}H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 5.17, 2H, s, CH_2; 5.34, 2H, s, CH_2; 5.73, 1H, bs, OH; 6.95, 1H, d(*J* 8.2). H5; 7.32-7.46, 10H, Ar-H; 7.65, 1H, dd(*J* 2.0, 10.6), H6; 7.66, 1H, s, H2; OH not observed.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 66.5, CH_2; 71.1, CH_2; 111.2, 115.9, 122.9, 123.6, 127.8, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.5, 128.6, 128.8, 135.5, 136.2, 145.4, 149.6, 166.0, CO_2.

Mass spectrum: 335 (MH^+).

Found: *M* 334.1205; $C_{21}H_{19}O_4$ requires M^+ 334.1205.

4-Benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoic Acid



A solution of lithium hydroxide hydrate (300 mg, 7.15 mmol) in water (15 cm^3) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of benzyl 4-benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoate (1.177 g, 3.52 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (35 cm^3). The resulting emulsion was stirred overnight, by which time a clear, pale yellow solution had formed. More lithium hydroxide hydrate (300 mg, 7.15 mmol), water (25 cm^3) and tetrahydrofuran (25 cm^3) were added, and stirring was continued for 24 h. The tetrahydrofuran was removed under reduced pressure. Water (100 cm^3) was added to the residual mixture, which was washed with diethyl ether (2 x 50 cm^3), acidified to pH 1 with 5% HCl and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with brine (50 cm^3), dried ($NaSO_4$) and evaporated to give *4-benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoic acid* as a white solid (638 mg, 74%). The diethyl ether washings were extracted with 1 *M* potassium hydroxide (2 x 25 cm^3). The

combined extracts were acidified to pH 1 with 5% HCl and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to give a further 119 mg of product (total yield 757 mg, 88%), m.p. 163-165°C.

ν_{nax} (KBr disc) 3555, 3200-2400, 1676, 1619, 1592 cm^{-1}.

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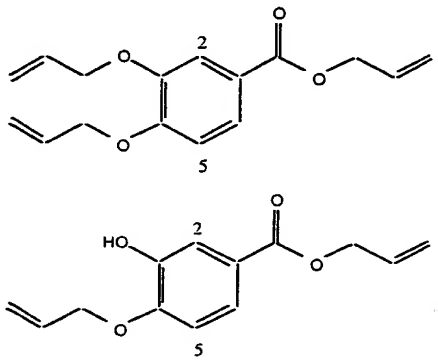
^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 5.19, 2H, s, CH_2; 5.71, 1H, br s, OH; 6.98, 1H, d(*J* 9.0), H5; 7.38-7.45, 5H, Ar-H; 7.67, 1H, dd(*J* 8.9, 2.1), H6; 7.68, 1H, d(*J* 2.0), H2; CO_2H not observed.

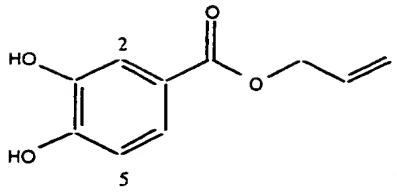
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 71.2, CH_2; 111.2, 116.3, 122.6, 123.5, 127.9, 128.7, 128.9, 135.4, 145.5, 150.2, 170.6, CO_2.

Mass spectrum: 245 (MH^+).

Found: *M* 244.0740; $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$ requires M^+ 244.0736.

Allylation of 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid: Preparation of Propen-2-yl 3,4-Bis(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate, Propen-2-yl 3-hydroxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate and Propen-2-yl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate





Allyl bromide (1.18 cm^3, 1.65 g, 13.6 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (1.00 g, 6.49 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.97 g, 14.3 mmol) in dry *N,N*-dimethylformamide (50 cm^3). After stirring overnight under an atmosphere of nitrogen, the mixture was poured into water (500 cm^3), acidified with 5% hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with water (3 x 100 cm^3) and brine (50 cm^3), then dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to a brown oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 10-50% ethyl acetate in light petroleum). The first compound to elute was *propen-2-yl 3,4-bis(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate* as a pale yellow oil (460 mg, 26%).

R_f 0.43 (20% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (thin film, NaCl) 1718, 1648, 1600, 1270 cm^{-1}.

^{1}H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 4.64, 2H, dt(*J* 1.6, 5.2), OCH_2; 4.66, 2H, dt(*J* 1.7, 5.1), OCH_2; 4.79, 2H, dt(*J* 1.5, 5.7), OCH_2; 5.24-5.47, 6H, m, 3x $=CH_2$; 5.97-6.15, 3H, m, 3x =CH; 6.88, 1H, d(*J* 8.5), H5; 7.58, 1H, d(*J* 2.0), H2; 7.67, 1H, dd(*J* 2.0, 8.4), H6.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 65.3, 69.6 and 69.8, 3x CH_2O; 112.3 and 114.6, C2 and C5; 117.9, 117.9 and 118.0, 3x $=CH_2$; 122.7, C1; 123.7, C6; 132.4, 132.6 and 132.9, 3x $CH=CH_2$; 147.9, C3; 152.5, C4; 165.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: 275 (MH^+), 217 ($MH-C_3H_5O$)

Found: *M* 274.1204; $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$ requires M^+ 274.1205.

Next to elute was *propen-2-yl 3-hydroxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate* as a pale pink oil (782 mg, 51%).

R_f 0.26 (20% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (thin film, NaCl) 3422 br, 1718, 1616, 1590, 1508 cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 4.67, 2H, dt(*J* 5.5, 1.4), OCH_2; 4.79, 2H, dt(*J* 5.5, 1.5), OCH_2; 5.25-5.45, 4H, m, 2x=CH_2; 5.70, 1H, s, OH; 5.96-6.12, 2H, m, 2xC*H*=CH_2; 6.87, 1H, d(*J* 8.7), H5; 7.62, 1H, dd(*J* 7.7, 2.2), H6; 7.63, 1H, br s, H2.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 65.4, OCH_2; 69.8, OCH_2; 111.1 and 115.8, C2 and C5; 118.0 and 119.0, 2x=CH_2; 122.7, C6; 123.5, C1; 132.1 and 132.4, 2x=CH; 145.4, C3; 149.4, C4; 165.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: 235 (MH^+), 177 ($MH-C_3H_5O$), 149 ($MH-C_4H_5O_2$).

Found: *M* 234.0892; $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$ requires M^+ 234.0892.

Last to elute was *propen-2-yl 3,4-dihydroxy-benzoate* as a pale yellow semi-solid (80.2 mg, 6%).

R_f 0.30 (50% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (KBr disc) 3468br, 3344br, 1693, 1613, 1445, 1300 cm^{-1}.

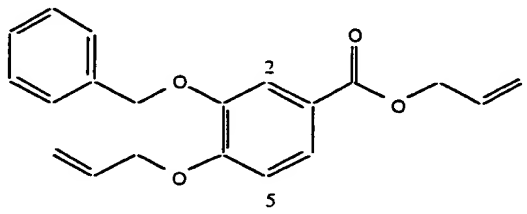
^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 4.78, 2H, d(*J* 5.4), OCH_2; 5.27, 1H, br d(*J* 10.5), =CH*H*; 5.39, 1H, br d(*J* 18.6), =C*H*H; 5.94-6.07, 1H, m, C*H*=CH_2; 6.90, 1H, d(*J* 7.8), H5; 7.56, 1H, d(*J* 7.8), H6; 7.64, 1H, br s, H2; OHs not observed.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 65.7, OCH_2; 114.8 and 116.3, C2 and C5; 118.3, $=CH_2$; 122.1, C1; 123.7, C6; 132.1, $=CH$; 143.3, C3; 149.2, C4; 166.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: 195 (MH^+).

Found: *M* 194.0578; $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ requires M^+ 194.0579.

Propen-2-yl 3-Benzyloxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate



Benzyl bromide (0.440 cm^3, 634 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added to a stirred mixture of propeny-2-yl 3-hydroxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate (782 mg, 3.34 mmol) and potassium carbonate (553 mg, 4.00 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (30 cm^3). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen overnight, then poured into water (300 cm^3) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with water (3 x 50 cm^3) and brine (50 cm^3), then dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to a colourless oil. This was dissolved in dichloromethane and filtered through a plug of silica. Evaporation of the filtrate gave *propen-2-yl 3-benzyloxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate* as a colourless oil (1.096 mg, 100%).

R_f 0.42 (20% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (thin film, NaCl) 1714, 1600, 1514, 1428 cm^{-1}.

^{1}H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 4.67, 2H, dt(*J* 5.2, 1.6), $=CH-CH_2$; 4.79, 2H, dt(*J* 5.6, 1.5), $=CH-CH_2$; 5.19, 2H, s, $PhCH_2$; 5.29, 2H, ddt(*J* 10.2, 2.8, 1.5), $=CH_2$; 5.41, 2H, ddt(*J*

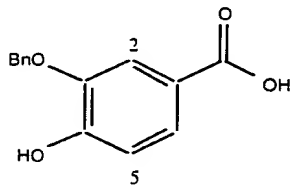
17.2, 3.1, 1.6), $=CH_2$; 5.96-6.15, 2H, m, 2x =CH; 6.91, 1H, d(*J* 8.5), H5; 7.30-7.49, 5H, *Ph*CH_2; 7.66, 1H, d(*J* 2.0), H2; 7.69, 1H, dd(*J* 8.4, 2.0), H6.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 66.3, 69.6 and 71.0, 3x CH_2O; 112.5 and 115.2, 2x =CH; 117.9, 2x $=CH_2$; 122.7, C1; 127.3, 127.9, 128.5, 132.4 and 132.6, 5x CH; 136.7; 148.0 and 152.7, C3 and C4; 165.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: 325 (MH^+).

Found: *M* 324.1361; $C_{20}H_{20}O_4$ requires M^+ 324.1362.

3-Benzyloxy-4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid



A mixture of propen-2-yl 3-benzyloxy-4-(propen-2-yloxy)benzoate (1.0356 g, 3.19 mmol), tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium chloride[1] (204 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (74 mg, 0.66 mmol) in ethanol (18 cm^3) and water (2 cm^3) was heated under reflux under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 16 h. The cooled mixture was poured into 1 *M* hydrochloric acid (100 cm^3), stirred for 60 min, then extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to an orange solid which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 1:1 EtOAc:light petroleum) to give 3-benzyloxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid as an orange solid (650 mg, 83%), m.p. 167.2-171.3°C

R_f 0.25 (50% EtOAc in light petroleum).

ν_{max} (KBr disc) 3528, 3200-2600, 1700, 1673, 1611 cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 5.18, 2H, s, CH_2; 6.13, 1H, br s, OH; 7.00, 1H, d(*J* 8.3), H5; 7.37-7.50, 5H, m, Bn-H; 7.71, 1H, d(*J* 1.9), H2; 7.75, 1H, dd(*J* 1.9, 8.3), H6; CO_2H not observed.

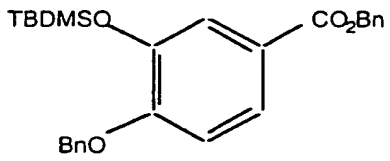
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 71.4, CH_2; 113.5, 114.4, 121.2, 125.5, 128.1, 128.7, 128.8, 135.6, C1; 145.4 and 151.0, C3 and C4; 171.0, C=O

Mass spectrum: 245 (MH^+)

Found: *M* 244.0731; $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$ requires M^+ 244.0736.

1. Corey, E.J. and Suggs, J.W., J. Org. Chem., 1973 38 3224.

Benzyl 3-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-benzyloxybenzoate



A solution of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (579 mg, 3.84 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 cm^3) was added to a stirred solution of benzyl 4-benzyloxy-3-hydroxy-benzoate (642.3 mg, 1.92 mmol) and imidazole (327 mg, 4.80 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 cm^3). A thick precipitate formed immediately. After 1 h the mixture was poured into water (50 cm^3). The layers were shaken and separated and then the aqueous phase was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with brine (50 cm^3) then dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to a pale yellow oil. This was taken up in 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether and filtered through a plug of silica. Evaporation of the filtrate gave the title

compound as a pale yellow oil (936 mg) which was used immediately for the next step.

R_f 0.49 (20% EtOAc in hexane).

ν_{max} (NaCl film) 1718, 1599, 1509, 1427, 1290, 1213, 837 cm^{-1}.

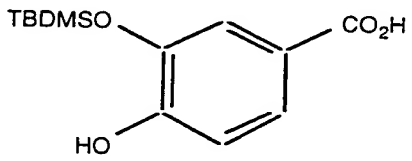
^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 0.11, 6H, s, $SiMe_2$; 0.96, 9H, s, Cme_3; 5.10, 2H, s, CH; 5.33, 2H, s, CH_2; 6.92, 1H, d(*J* 8.7), H5; 7.31-7.45, 10H, 10 x Bn-H; 7.59, 1H, d(*J* 1.5), H2; 7.67, 1H, dd(*J* 2.2, 8.9), H6.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -4.6, $SiMe_2$; 18.4, CMe_3; 25.6, CMe_3; 66.4 and 70.7, 2xCH_2; 112.5, 122.2, 124.3, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 128.5, 136.2, 136.4, 144.9, 154.5, Ar-C; 166.1, C=O.

Mass spectrum: (MH^+)

Found: *M* ; $C_{27}H_{32}O_4Si$ requires M^+

3-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-4-hydroxybenzoic Acid



A solution of the crude silyl ether (936 mg, 2.09 mmol) in ethanol (50 cm^{-1}) containing 10% palladium-on-carbon (80 mg) was shaken under an atmosphere of hydrogen at 25 p.s.i. for 48 h. The mixture was filtered through celite and evaporated, then the residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and filtered through a plug of silica to give the title compound as a pale green oil (424 mg, 76%).

ν_{max} (NaCl film) 3516, 3400-2600, 1682, 1597, 1298 cm^{-1}.

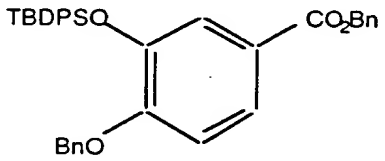
^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 0.33, 6H, s, $SiMe_2$; 1.04, 9H, s, CMe_3; 6.05, 1H, brs, OH; 6.99, 1H, d(*J* 8.4), H5; 7.60, 1H, d(*J* 2.1), H2; 7.73, 1H, dd(*J* 1.9, 8.5), H6.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) -4.4, $SiMe_2$; 18.2, CMe_3; 25.6, CMe_3; 114.6, 119.3, 121.3, 125.5, 142.1, 152.5, 6xArC; 171.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: (MH^+)

Found: *M* ; $C_{13}H_{20}O_4Si$ requires M^+

Benzyl 4-benzyloxy-3-(*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzoate



A solution of *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (850 mg, 3.09 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 cm^3 + 5 cm^3 rinse) was added to a stirred solution of benzyl 4-benzyloxy-3-hydroxybenzoate (827 mg, 2.47 mmol) and imidazole (421 mg, 6.18 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 cm^3). After a few minutes a precipitate formed. The mixture was stirred overnight under an atmosphere of nitrogen, then was poured into water (50 cm^3). The layers were shaken and separated, then the aqueous phase was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with brine (50 cm^3) and evaporated to a pale yellow oil. This was filtered through a short silica column and eluted with 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether. Evaporation of the filtrate gave *benzyl 3-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-4-benzyloxybenzoate* (1.646 g) as a

very pale yellow oil, containing some *tert*-butyldiphenylsilanol, which was used directly for the next step.

R_f 0.37 (20% EtOAc in hexane).

ν_{max} (NaCl, thin film) 1715, 1599, 1510, 1427, 1291 cm^{-1}.

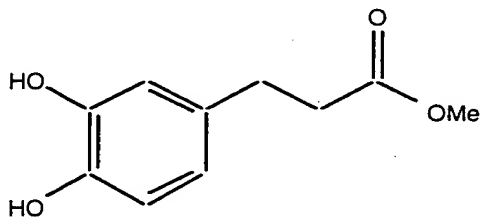
^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 1.13, 9H, s, CMe_3; 4.93, 2H, s, CH_2O; 5.25, 2H, s, CH_2O; 6.84, 1H, d(*J* 8.9), H5; 7.21-7.43, 16H, m, 16xAr-H; 7.55, 1H, d(*J* 2.1), H2; 7.63, 1H, dd(*J* 2.1, 8.4), H6; 7.70-7.79, 4H, m, 4xAr-H.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 19.7, CMe_3; 26.6, CMe_3; 66.2 and 70.3, 2xCH_2O; 112.4, 121.4, 122.6, 124.1, 127.4, 127.5, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.3, 128.4, 129.7, 133.1, 134.8, 135.3, 136.2, 144.7 and 153.8, 18xAr-C; 165.9, C=O.

Mass spectrum: (MH^+).

Synthesis of Model Compounds Using Safety Catch Linker.

Methyl 3-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)Propionate



A solution of 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propionic acid (1.00 g, 5.49 mmol) and concentrated H_2SO_4 (10 drops) in methanol (25 cm^3) was heated under reflux overnight. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was shaken with water (50 cm^3) and extracted into $CHCl_3$ (3 x 50 cm^3). The combined extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to gave the methyl ester a pale yellow oil which crystallised

on standing (1.12g, 100%), m.p. 71.9-74.1°C (lit.[1] m.p. 74-76°C).

n_{max} (KBr disc) 3485, 3311, 1712 cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 2.61, 2H, t(*J* 7.5), CH_2CO_2; 2.83, 2H, t(*J* 7.6), $ArCH_2$; 3.69, 3H, s, OMe; 5.40, 2H, br s, 2xOH; 6.61, 1H, dd(*J* 2.1, 8.1), H6; 6.71, 1H, d(*J* 2.0), H2; 6.77, 1H, d(*J* 8.1), H5.

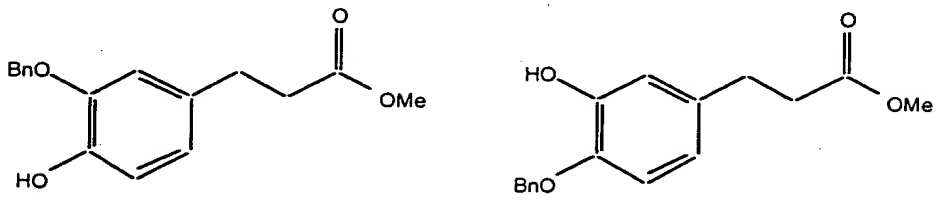
^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 30.2 and 35.9, 2xCH_2; 51.9, OMe; 115.4, C2 and C6; 120.5, C5; 133.2, C1; 142.1 and 143.6, C3 and C4; 174.3, C=O.

Mass spectrum: (MH^+).

Found: *M* 196.0739; $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$ requires M^+ 196.0736.

1. Chem. Ber., 1953, 86, 190.

Methyl 3-(3-Benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)Propionate and Methyl 3-(4-Benzyloxy-3-hydroxyphenyl)Propionate



Benzyl bromide (0.606 cm^3, 872 mg, 5.20 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of methyl 3-(3,4-dihydroxy-phenyl)propionate (1.000 g, 5.10 mmol), K_2CO_3 (845 mg, 6.12 mmol) and a catalytic amount of tetrabutylammonium iodide in DMF (25 cm^3). The suspension was stirred overnight under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Water (500 cm^3) and 5% HCl (50 cm^3) were added, and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 100 cm^3). The combined extracts were washed with water (3 x 100 cm^3) and brine

($100\ cm^3$), then dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to a brown oil which was purified by flash chromatography (5-20% EtOAc in petrol) to give a 1:1 mixture of the monobenzyl ethers as a colourless oil (1.150 g, 79%)

n_{max} (NaCl thin film) 3446, 1732, 1592, 1514 cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 2.60, 4H, t(*J* 7.4), 2xCH_2CO_2; 2.87, 2H, t(*J* 7.8), $CH_2CH_2CO_2$; 2.89, 2H, t(*J* 7.7), $CH_2CH_2CO_2$; 3.67, 3H, s, OMe; 3.68, 3H, s, OMe; 5.08, 2H, $PhCH_2$; 5.09, 2H, $PhCH_2$; 6.67, 1H, dd(*J* 8.2, 2.1), H6; 6.73, 1H, dd(*J* 8.0, 1.6), H6; 6.81, 2H, br s, H2,2; 6.82, 1H, d(*J* 8.0), H5; 6.88, 1H, d(*J* 8.2), H5; 7.30-7.50, 10H, Ar-H.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 30.3, 30.6, 35.7 and 36.0, 2xCH_2CH_2; 51.5, 2xOMe; 71.0 and 71.1, $PhCH_2$; 112.2, 112.4, 114.6 and 114.7, C2 and C6; 119.6 and 121.2, C5; 127.2, 127.3, 127.7, 127.8, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4 and 128.6, Bn-C; 132.4 and 134.2, C1; 144.2, 145.6 and 145.8, C3 and C4; 173.3, CO_2.

Mass spectrum: (MH^+).

Found: *M* ; requires M^+

3-(3-Benzyloxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)Propionic Acid and 3-(4-Benzyloxy-3-hydroxyphenyl)Propionic Acid

A solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (5.25 g, 125 mmol) in water ($150\ cm^3$) was added to a stirred solution of the mixture of methyl esters (11.95 g, 41.7 mmol) in THF ($150\ cm^3$). The resulting mixture was stirred under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Next morning a clear, pale yellow solution had formed. The THF was evaporated and the residue was diluted with water ($150\ cm^3$) and acidified to pH 3 with 5% HCl. The mixture was extracted with $CHCl_3$ (3 x $350\ cm^3$) and the combined extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to a brown oil which solidified on standing. This was taken up in EtOAc

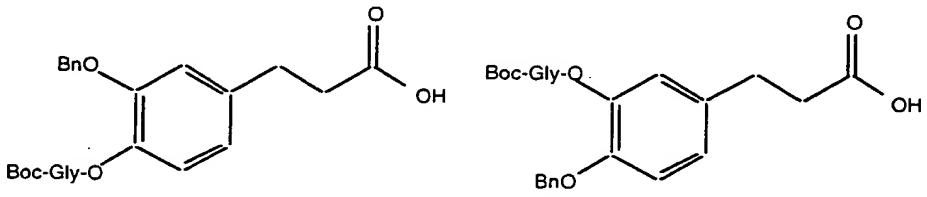
and passed through a short silica column. Evaporation of the eluent gave the product as a tan solid (11.12 g, 98%).

n_{max} (KBr disc) 3533, 3471, 3300-2600, 1718, 1699, 1515 cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 2.66, 4H, t(*J* 7.6), CH_2CO_2; 2.90, 2H, t(*J* 7.6), $CH_2CH_2CO_2$; 2.91, 2H, t(*J* 7.7), $CH_2CH_2CO_2$; 5.09, 2H, s, $PhCH_2$; 5.10, 2H, s, $PhCH_2$; 6.69, 1H, dd(*J* 8.3, 2.1), H6; 6.75, 1H, dd(*J* 8.1, 2.0), H6; 6.83, 1H, d(*J* 1.9), H2; 6.84, 1H, d(*J* 2.0), H2; 6.87, 1H, d(*J* 8.4), H5; 6.90, 1H, d(*J* 8.2), H5; 7.30-7.50, 10H, m, Ar-H; CO_2H not observed.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 29.9, 30.2, 35.7 and 35.9, 2xCH_2CH_2; 71.1 and 71.2, $PhCH_2$; 112.3, 112.4, 114.6 and 114.7, C2 and C6; 119.6 and 121.2, C5; 127.2, 127.3, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 128.4 and 128.7, Bn-C; 132.0 and 136.2, C1; 144.3, 145.6 and 145.8, C3 and C4; 179.2, CO_2.

3-(3-Benzyloxy-4-(*N-tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)glycyloxy)Phenyl-propionic Acid and 3-(4-Benzyloxy-3-(*N-tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)glycyloxy)Phenyl propionic Acid



Triethylamine (1.40 cm^3, 1.01 g, 10.0 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (0.960 cm^3, 1.085 g. 10.0 mmol) were added to a stirred, chilled (-20°C) solution of Boc-Gly-OH (1.75 g, 10.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 cm^3). The solution was stirred for 20 min at -10 - -15°C, during which time a precipitate formed. A solution of regioisomeric mixture of benzyloxyacids (2.86 g, 10.0 mmol) and triethylamine (1.40 cm^3, 1.01 g, 10.0 mmol) in

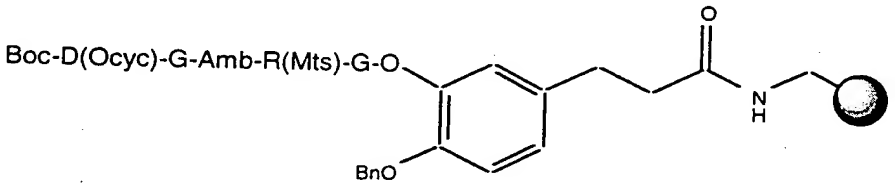
dichloromethane (20 cm^3 + 5 cm^3 rinse) was then added dropwise. The resulting solution was stirred at -5 - 0°C for 2 h, then was washed with 10% citric acid (2 x 10 cm^3) and brine (10 cm^3), then dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to a syrup. This was dissolved in a little 1:1 ethyl acetate/petroleum ether and passed through a short silica column. Evaporation of the eluent gave the mixture of title carboxylic acids as a colorless syrup (3.986 g, 93%).

n_{max} (KBr disc) cm^{-1}.

^1H NMR (300 Hz, $CDCl_3$) 1.47, 9H, s, CMe_3; 2.65, 2H, br t(*J* 6.6), CH_2CO_2H; 2.85-2.95, 2H, m, $CH_2CH_2CO_2H$; 4.15-4.17, 2H, m, $NHCH_2$; 5.07, 2H, s, $PhCH_2O$; 5.08-5.15, 1H, m, NH; 6.66-7.04 and 7.29-7.46, 8H, Ar-H; CO_2H not observed.

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 28.3, CMe_3; 29.6, 30.4, 35.3 and 35.6, $2xCH_2CH_2$; 42.3, $NHCH_2$; 70.7 and 71.3, $2xPhCH_2O$; 80.1, CMe_3; 155.6, NCO_2; 178.0 and 178.4, $2xCO_2$.

Solid-Phase Synthesis of cyclo-[D-G-Amb-R-G]



Aminomethyl resin (Peptide Institute, 0.83 mmol/gram, 602 mg, 0.50 mmol) was shaken with 10% DIPEA in DMF for 30, then drained and washed well with DMF.

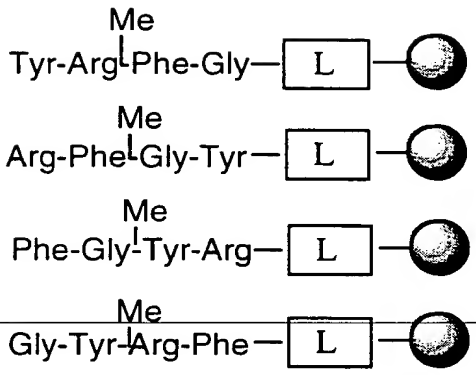
The benzyloxy linker (429 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was coupled using standard HBTU/DIPEA protocols overnight. The remaining residues were coupled using standard HBTU/DIPEA protocols for ten minutes each. The final yield of the dried resin was 906 mg. Of this, 725 mg

(ca. 0.4 mmol) was cleaved with anhydrous HF using anisole as the scavenger. The resin was washed well with diethyl ether, dried at suction, then gently stirred in 5.0 cm^3 DMF containing 0.5 cm^3 DIPEA for 48 h. The resin was filtered off and washed well with DMF. Evaporation of the filtrate, followed by preparative HPLC gave *cyclo*-[D-G-Amb-R-G] as a fluffy white solid (103 mg, 49%). Analysis of the product by LC-MS indicated the presence of the cyclodimer, *cyclo*-[D-G-Amb-R-G-D-G-Amb-R-G]. The ratio of monomer to dimer was approximately 3:2.

Example 6 Backbone substitution and activated or safety catch linker

The backbone substitution approach (Example 1) readily preorganises peptides prior to cyclisation and results in improved yields of target cyclic material. One drawback of this approach (Table 4) is increased racemisation of the C-terminus. The activated and safety catch linkers provide a means for reducing this racemisation problems of the backbone substitution approach.

The array of compounds listed below is synthesised using these linkers. These compounds all contain an N-substituent, in this case a methyl group, and are attached to an activated or safety catch linker. The effects of this combination on the yield and purity of the product are evaluated, paying particular attention to the degree of C-terminal racemisation.

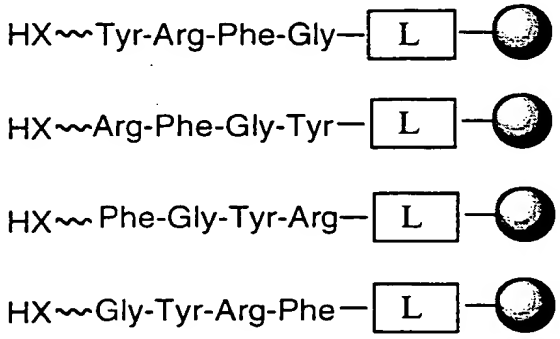


L=activated or safety catch linker

A reversible N-substitutent is also used, and the effects evaluated as above.

Example 7 Ring contraction and activated or safety catch linker

The array of compounds listed below is synthesised using activated or safety catch linkers and ring contraction auxiliaries. The effects of this combination on the yield and purity of the product are evaluated.

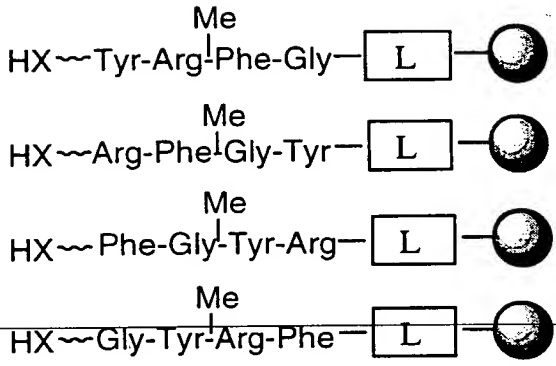


HX~~ = ring contraction auxiliary; X= O,S; L=activated or safety catch linker

Example 8 Ring contraction, backbone substitution and activated or safety catch linker

The combination of all three approaches provides the preorganising advantages backbone substitution and ring contraction with the advantages of activated and safety catch linker cyclisation and concomitant cleavage.

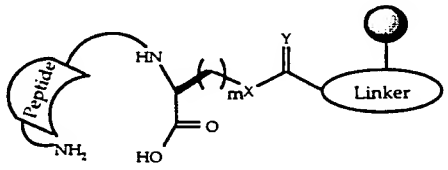
The array of compounds listed below is synthesized using the combined approach. These compounds all contain an N-substituent, in this case a methyl group, and a ring contraction auxiliary, and are attached to an activated or safety catch linker. The effects of this combination on the yield and purity of the product are evaluated.



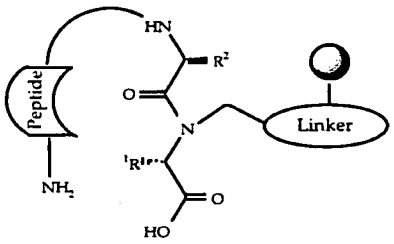
HX~~ = ring contraction auxiliary;
X= O,S; L=activated or
safety catch linker

Backbone Linkers

A common approach to synthesising cyclic peptides is attachment of a C-terminal protected amino acid to the resin through its side chain:



Method A



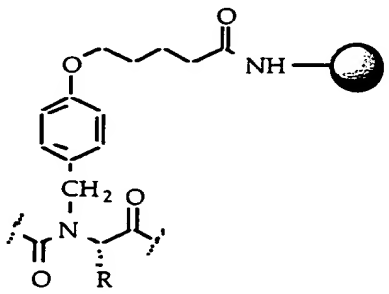
Method B

Methodologies for peptide cyclisation on resin.
Method A - Side chain attachment
Method B - Backbone attachment

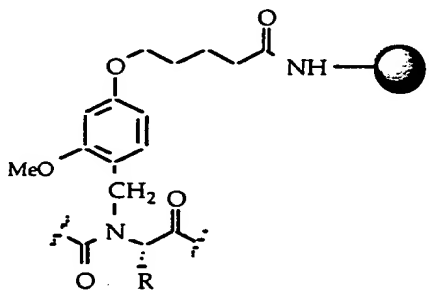
The procedure is widely applied, as it has the advantage of performing the cyclisation while the peptide is still attached to the resin, thus providing a pseudo-dilution environment. The cyclised peptide is then deprotected and cleaved to yield unprotected cyclic peptide. However, from a library perspective this strategy is inadequate because it is restricted to the attachment of specific amino acids to the resin. In an attempt to

overcome these problems we have developed two backbone linkers which anchor the peptide to the resin via the first *N*-amide at the *C*-terminus.

The main advantage of the backbone linking approach is that it allows flexibility in selecting the linear precursor, *ie.* the position of cyclisation. This is important, as yields of cyclisation are known to be dependent on the selection of the linear precursor. We have designed and developed two backbone linkers. Linker (**7**) permits Boc chemistry, *ie.* stable to neat TFA but is cleaved with HF, while linker (**8**) permits Fmoc chemistry, *ie.* is cleaved by TFA (95%):



(7)

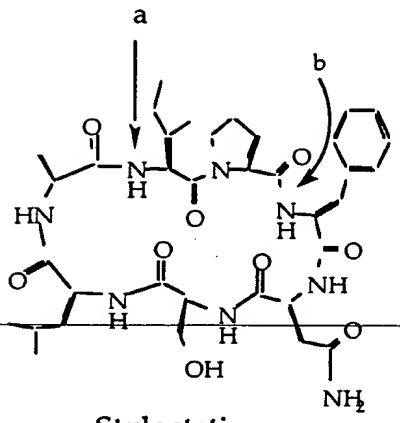


(8)

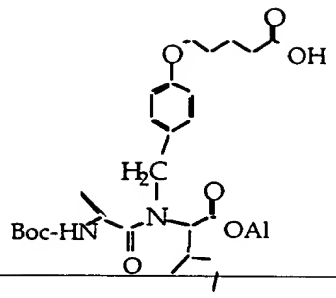
Backbone linkers investigated

Example 9 Linker (**7**)

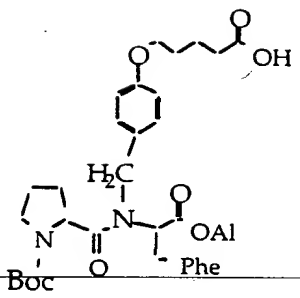
As an example we studied the synthesis of stylostatin. This cyclic heptapeptide was originally isolated from *Stylotella aurantium*, and found to be highly cytotoxic.



Stylostatin



a

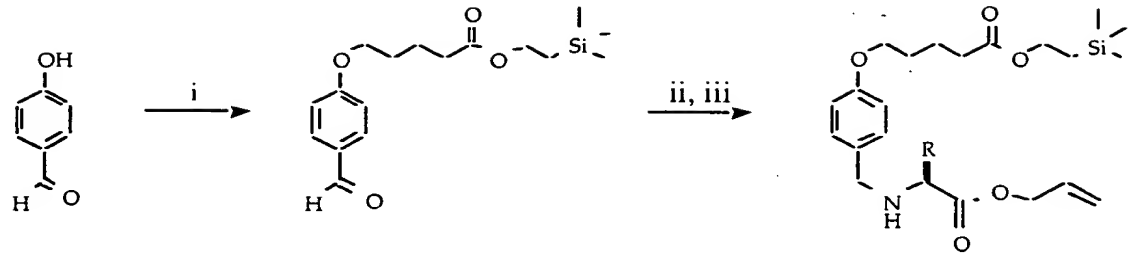


b

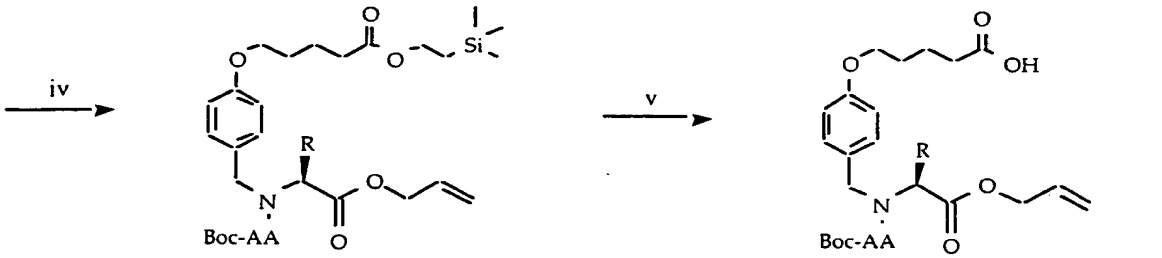
Linker-dipeptide units

The structure of stylostatin and the two linkers a and b that are used for the synthesis of stylostatin

The two linker-dipeptide units, depicted above, were prepared in solution as outlined in Scheme 9, and linked to aminomethylated resin; **a** and **b** refer to the linking position on the stylostatin backbone on which the attachment to resin is made.



9 10 11 R = CH_2Ph
12 = $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$



13 R = CH_2Ph
AA = Boc-Pro

14 R = $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$
AA = Boc-Ala

15 R = CH_2Ph
AA = Boc-Pro

16 R = $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$
AA = Boc-Ala

Scheme 9

Reagents and Conditions:

i, $BrCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CO_2Si(CH_3)_3$, K_2CO_3, Acetone, Δ, 16 h;
ii, H-Phe-OAllyl or H-Ile-OAllyl, $MgSO_4$, CH_2Cl_2, r.t., 3h;
iii, $NaBH_3CN$, MeOH, r.t., 2 h;
iv, $(Boc\text{-}Pro)_2$-O, DIEA, DMF, r.t, 16 h.; or
Boc-Ala-F, DIEA, THF, r.t., 30 min.;
v, TBAF, THF, r.t., 2 h.

The linear precursor sequences were then assembled on resin using *in situ* neutralisation protocols. Removal of the *C*-terminal allyl protection group was accomplished using $Pd(Ph3P)_4$. The resin-bound linear peptide was further cyclised using BOP/DIEA activation. After deprotection and cleavage (HF), products were

separated, analysed and weighed. The reaction products consisted mainly of cyclic monomer and cyclic dimer. The results are shown in Table 6, in which the amino acid sequence is given in single-letter code.

Table 6

Yields of Cyclic Peptides Using Backbone Linker Approach

Resin-bound linear sequence	Backbone linking position	C-terminal	N-terminal	Yield monocycle	Yield dimer
PFNSLAI	a	Ile	Pro	25	<1
NSLAIPF	B	Phe	Asn	10	24

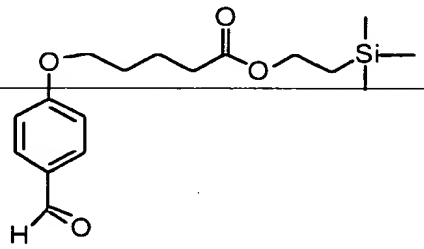
These results emphasise several interesting points. First of all, the backbone linking strategy is a feasible route towards generating cyclic peptides. The yields of isolated material, based on the substitution value of the starting resin, compare well with the overall yields obtained from solution phase cyclisation. Secondly, the cyclisation yields differ significantly for the two precursors in terms of monomer versus dimer. This illustrates the advantage of the backbone linking approach over previous on-resin cyclisation approaches, *ie.* being able to choose several precursors to the same cyclic peptide. It is generally impossible to predict the optimal precursor for cyclisation. This solid phase strategy allows one to simultaneously assemble several precursors and compare their cyclisation profiles in a fast and efficient way.

Experimental to Example 9

This section describes the synthetic details for the synthesis of a backbone linker and model peptides using Boc chemistry.

Synthesis of backbone linker (Scheme 9) and model compounds using Boc Chemistry (Table 6)

4-[5-oxy-(trimethylsilylethylvalerate)]benzaldhyde



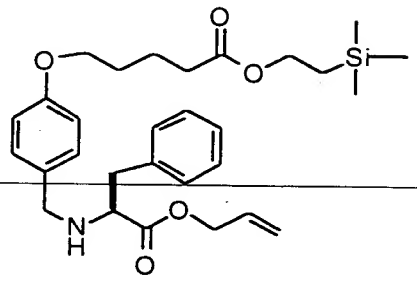
$C_{17}H_{26}O_4Si$

Exact Mass: 322.16

Mol. Wt.: 322.47

4-Hydroxybenzaldehyde (12.2 g, 0.10 mmol), 5-bromo (trimethylsilylethyl)valerate (13.82 g, 0.20 mol), and K_2CO_3 (40.0 g, 0.29 mol) were refluxed in acetone (250 mL) for 16 h. Solids were filtered, washed with acetone and the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The product was purified by column chromatography (Hexane : EtOAc, 8:1) to yield a colourless oil (28.2 g, 87%) ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.87 (s, 1H, C<u>H</u>O), 7.82 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 6.98 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 4.20 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, O<u>CH</u>$_2$), 4.05 (t, 2 H, J = 6.0 Hz, O<u>CH</u>$_2$), 2.42 (m, 2H, C<u>H</u>$_2$CO), 1.80 (m, 4H, C<u>H</u>$_2$C<u>H</u>$_2$), 0.96 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$Si), 0.10 (s, 9H, Si(C<u>H</u>$_3$)$_3$; ^{13}CNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 190.80, 173.45, 164.026, 131.99, 131.99, 129.87, 114.72, 114.72, 67.82, 62.63, 34.00, 28.49, 21.55, 17.35, -1.49; MS $[M+H]^+$ = 323.4 (expected 323.2).

***N*-[4-(5-oxy-(trimethylsilylethylvalerate))benzyl]-L-Phenylalanine allyl ester**



$C_{29}N_{41}NO_5Si$

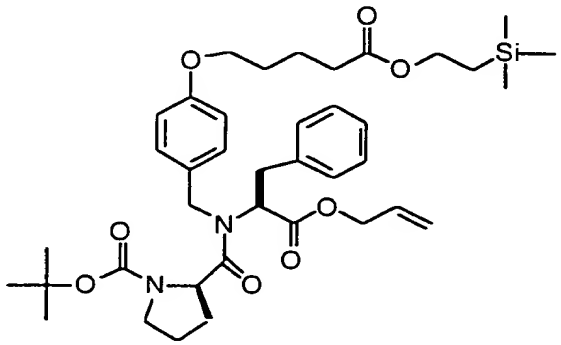
Exact Mass: 511.28

Mol. Wt.: 511.73

The aldehyde (16.2 g, 50.2 mmol), phenylalanine allyl ester (20.5, 100 mmol) and excess $MgSO_4$ (~40 g) were stirred in CH_2Cl_2 (75 mL) at r.t. for 16 h. Solids were filtered and volatiles were removed *in vacuo* to yield the crude imine as a yellow oil. MeOH (200 mL) and HOAc (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C. $NaCNBH_3$ (6.1 g, 100 mmol) was added portionwise to the stirred solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature before being stirred for a further 2 h. Voltiles were removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue diluted with H_2O (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined EtOAc extractions were washed with saturated brine (1 x 200 mL) and water (1 x 200 mL) before being dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (Hexane EtOAc, 1:1) to yield a clear colourless oil (20.2 g, 79%): ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.28 (m, 5H, H_{arom}), 7.20 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 5.80 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>=CH_2), 5.28 (dd, 1H, J = 12.1 Hz, 1.7 Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>$_2$), 5.23 (dd, 1H, J = 10.0 Hz, 1.7 Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>$_2$), 4.55 (d, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz, PheC<u>H</u>$_2$NH_2), 4.15 (t, 2H, J= 6.9 Hz, OC<u>H</u>$_2$), 3.92 (m, 2H, OC<u>H</u>$_2$), 3.80 (dd, 2H, J = 12.2 Hz, 1.2 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$-CH), 3.65 (dd, 2H, J = 11.7 Hz, 1.2 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$-CH), 3.58 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>NH), 3.05 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>$_2$Ph), 2.25

(m, 2H, $C\underline{H}_2CO$), 1.80 (m, 4H, $C\underline{H}_2C\underline{H}_2$), 0.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, $C\underline{H}_2Si$), 0.10 (s, 9H, $Si(C\underline{H}_3)_3$); ^{13}CNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 173.56, 173.00, 158.32, 136.78, 131.96, 130.67, 129.57, 129.57, 129.27, 129.27, 128.39, 128.39, 126.76, 118.77, 114.36, 114.36, 114.36, 67.33, 66.48, 62.51, 61.60, 51.13, 39.18, 34.08, 28.68, 21.62, 17,32, -1.51; MS $[M+H]^+$ = 512.1 (expected 512.3).

Boc-L-Pro-[*N*-(4-(5-oxy-(trimethylsilylethylvalerate))-benzyl)]-L-Phenylalanine allyl ester



$C_{39}H_{56}N_2O_8Si$

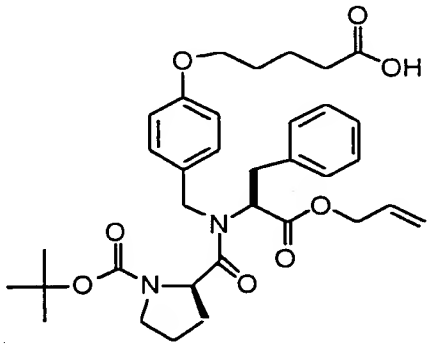
Exact Mass: 708.38

Mol. Wt.: 708.96

Boc-Pro-OH (8.61 g, 40.0 mmol) was dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL), to which was added DCCI (4.12 g, 20.0 mmol). After activation for 10-15 min to form the symmetric anhydride, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was added to a solution of the amine (6) (5.11 g, 10.0 mmol) and DIEA (2.67 mL, 15 mmol). The reaction was stirred at r.t. for 16 h. EtOAc (100 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was washed with 10% K_2CO_3 solution (2 x 250 ml), brine (1 x 250 mL) and H_20 (1 x 250 mL) before dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (Hexane : Et_2O, 5:1) to yield a clear colourless oil (3.55 g, 60%): ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.20 (m, 7H, H_{arom}), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 5.98 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}=CH_2$), 5.20 (m, 2H, $CH=C\underline{H}_2$), 4.50 (m,

3H, CH_2CH and $PheCH_2N$), 4.20 and 4.13 (rotomers, dd, 1H, J = 7 Hz, 2 Hz, NCH), 4.15 (t, 2H, J= 6.9 Hz, OCH_2), 3.92 (m, 2H, OCH_2), 3.71 (m, 2H, CH_2-CH), 3.31 (m, 4H, CH_2Ph and CH_2N), 2.25 (m, 2H, CH_2CO), 2.05 (m, 4H, CH_2CH_2), 1.80 (m, 4H, CH_2CH_2), 1.48 (br s, 9H, $C(CH_3)_3$, 0.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, CH_2Si), 0.10 (s, 9H, $Si(CH_3)_3$); ^{13}CNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ rotomers 173.54 and 173.00, 172.42, rotomers 170.08 and 169.47, rotomers 158.68 and 158.50, rotomers 154.31 and 153.98, rotomers 138.35 and 138.05, rotomers 132.45 and 131.96, 129.40, 129.40, 129.10, 128.91, 128.63, 128.63, 127.52, rotomers 126.75 and 126.62, rotomers 118.26 and 118.06, 114.32, 114.32, rotomers 79.96 and 79.19, 67.34, rotomers 65.96 and 65.80, 62.55, rotomers 60.68 and 60.58, rotomers 57.44 and 56.94, 51.37, rotomers 46.83 and 46.77, rotomers 35.11 and 34.97, 34.07, rotomers 30.84 and 29.78, 28.67, 28.46, rotomers 24.02 and 22.77, 21.68 17.32, -1.50; MS $[M+H]^+$ = 709.6 (expected 709.4).

Boc-L-Pro-[*N*-(4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl)]-L-Phenylalanine allyl ester



$C_{34}H_{44}N_2O_8$
Exact Mass: 608.31
Mol. Wt.: 608.72

The ester (2.0 g, 2.82 mmol) was stirred in a solution of THF (20 mL) at r.t. TBAF (3 ml, 1M) was added dropwise and saponification proceeded for 3 h. H_2O (100 mL) and HOAc (3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The acid was extracted into EtOAc (3 x 100 mL) and was

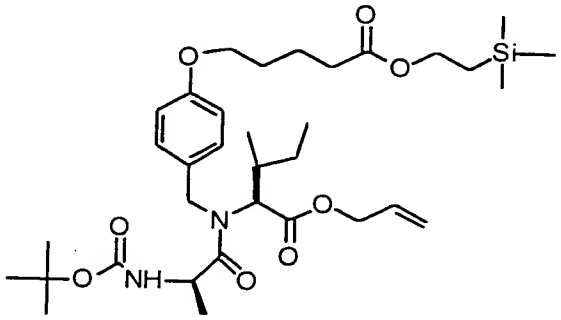
washed H_20 (1 x 250 mL) before being dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo,* and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (Hexane : Et_2O, 5:1) to yield a clear colourless oil . The tertiary amide (product) was purified by column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2: MeOH, 19:1) to yield a white solid (2.54 g, 90%); ~~mp.28-30°C : ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 8.89 (br s, 1H, OH), 7.20 (m,~~ 7H, H_{arom}), 6.75 (dd, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz, 1.9 Hz, H_{arom}), 5.88 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}=CH_2$), 5.25 (m, 2H, $CH=C\underline{H_2}$), 4.50 (m, 3H, $CH_2C\underline{H}$ and $PheC\underline{H_2}N$), 4.20 and 4.13 (rotomers, dd, 1H, J = 6.9 Hz, 1.9 Hz, $NC\underline{H}$), 3.88 (m, 2H, $C\underline{H_2}O$), 3.71 (m, 2H, $C\underline{H_2}$-CH), 3.41 (m, 4H, $C\underline{H_2}N$, $C\underline{H_2}Ph$), 2.25 (m, 2H, $C\underline{H_2}CO$), 2.05-1.85 (m, 8H, 2 x $C\underline{H_2}C\underline{H_2}$), 1.48 (br s, 9H, $C(CH_3)_3$; ^{13}CNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ rotomers 179.09 and 177.04, 173.05, rotomers 170.08 and 169.48, rotomers 158.64 and 158.44, rotomers 154.28 and 153.96, rotomers 138.31 and 138.02, rotomers 132.43 and 131.94, 129.41, 129.41, 128.99, 128.69, 128.48, 128.48, 127.50, rotomers 126.78 and 126.65, rotomers 118.30 and 118.10, 114.37, 114.37 rotomers 80.17 and 79.38, 67.30, rotomers 65.99 and 65.84, rotomers 60.72 and 60.54, rotomers 57.49 and 57.00, 51.40, rotomers 46.86, rotomers 35.09 and 34.95, 33.56, rotomers 30.83 and 29.78, rotomers 28.46 and 20.76, rotomers 24.00 and 22.78, 21.39; MS $[M+H]^+$ = 609.3 (expected 609.3).

_N_-[4-(5-oxy-(trimethylsilylethylvalerate))benzyl]-L-Isoleucine allyl ester

The aldehyde (16.2 g, 50.2 mmol), isoleucine allyl ester (20.5, 100 mmol) and excess $MgSO_4$ (~40 g) were stirred in CH_2Cl_2 (75 mL) at r.t. for 3 h. Solids were filtered and volatiles were removed *in vacuo* to yield the crude imine as a yellow oil. MeOH (200 mL) and HOAc (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C. $NaCNBH_3$ (6.1 g, 100 mmol) was added portionwise to the stirred solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature before being stirred for a further 2 h. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo* and the resulting residue

diluted with H_2O (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined EtOAc extractions were washed with saturated brine (1 x 200 mL) and water (1 x 200 mL) before being dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (1:1 hexane EtOAc) to yield a clear colourless oil (20.2 g, 79%). ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.24 (d, 2H, J=8.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 5.98 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}=CH_2$), 5.31 (d, 1H, J = 27.2 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H_2}$), 5.27 (dd, 1H, J = 13.2 Hz, 1.7 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H_2}$), 5.10 (dd, 1H, J = 11.2 Hz, 1.7 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H_2}$), 4.65 (m, 2H, $PheC\underline{H_2}N$), 4.15 (t, 2H, J= 6.9 Hz, $OC\underline{H_2}$), 3.92 (m, 2H, $OC\underline{H_2}$), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, $C\underline{H_2}$-CH), 3.60 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, $C\underline{H_2}$-CH), 3.17 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}$), 2.90 (m, $CH_2C\underline{H}CH_3$), 2.35 (m, 2H, $CHC\underline{H_2}CH_3$), 1.80 (m, 2H, $C\underline{H_2}C\underline{H_2}$), 1.52 (m, 1H, $CHC\underline{H_2}CH_3$), 1.20 (m, 1H, $CHC\underline{H_2}CH_3$), 0.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, $C\underline{H_2}Si$), 0.92 (d, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, $C\underline{H_3}CH$), 0.90 (t, 3H, J= 7.0 Hz, $CH_2C\underline{H_3}$), 0.10 (s, 9H, $Si(C\underline{H_3})_3$); ^{13}CNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 174.55, 174.25, 158.96 132.66, 131.22, 130.48, 130.48, 119.45, 115.02, 115.02, 68.05 65.92, 65.52, 63.20, 52.36, 38.74, 34.78, 29.39, 29.39, 26.35, 22.34, 18.02, 16.23, 12.13, -0.81; MS $[M+H]^+$ = 478.3 (expected 478.3).

Boc-L-Ala-[*N*-(4-(5-oxy-(trimethylsilylethylvalerate))-benzyl)]-L-Isoleucine allyl ester



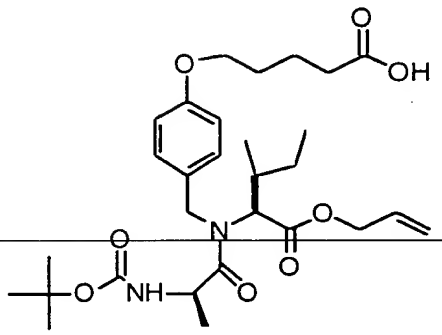
$C_{34}H_{56}N_2O_8Si$

Exact Mass: 648.38

Mol. Wt.: 648.90

Boc-Ala-OH (2.89 g, 15.0 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL), to which was added DAST (4.12 g, 20.0 mmol). After activation for 10-15 min to form the acid fluroride, the mixture was washed with cold (H_2O, dried over $MgSO_4$ and the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The acid fluoride was then added immediately to a solution of the amine (4.78 g, 10.0 mmol) and DIEA (2.67 mL, 15 mmol) in THF (20 mL). The reaction was stirred at r.t. for 16 h. EtOAc (100 mL) was added and the reaction micture was washed with 10% K_2CO_3 solution (2 x 250 ml), brine (1 x 250 mL) and H_20 (1 x 250 mL) before being dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by flash chromatography (hexane : diethyl ether, 1:5) to yield a clear colourless oil (2.86 g, 44%) : ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.24 (d, 2H, J=8.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, H_{arom}), 5.98 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}=CH_2$), 5.31 (d, 1H, J = 14.2 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H}_2$), 5.23 (d, 1H, J=12.0 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H}_2$) 4.65 (m, 3H, $PheC\underline{H}_2N$, $C\underline{H}CH_3$), 4.15 (t, 2H, J= 6.9 Hz, $OC\underline{H}_2$), 3.92 (m, 2H, $OC\underline{H}_2$), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, $C\underline{H}_2$-CH), 3.60 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, $C\underline{H}_2$-CH), 3.17 (m, 1H, $C\underline{H}$), 2.90 (m, $CH_2C\underline{H}CH_3$), 2.35 (m, 2H, $CHC\underline{H}_2CH_3$), 1.80 (m, 2H, $C\underline{H}_2C\underline{H}_2$), 1.52 (m, 1H, $\underline{CH}C\underline{H}_2\underline{CH}_3$), 1.45 (s, 9H, $C(C\underline{H}_2)_3$), 1.20 (m, 1H, $CHC\underline{H}_2CH_3$), 0.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, $C\underline{H}_2Si$), 0.97 (s, 3H, $C\underline{H}_3$), 0.92 (d, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, $C\underline{H}_3CH$), 0.90 (t, 3H, J= 7.0 Hz, $CH_2C\underline{H}_3$), 0.10 (s, 9H, $Si(C\underline{H}_3)_3$); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 649.5 (expected 649.4).

Boc-L-Ala-[*N*-(4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl)]-L-Isoleucine allyl ester



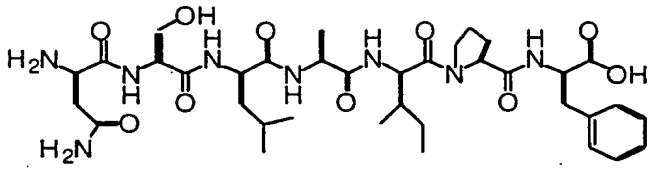
$C_{29}H_{44}N_2O_8$

Exact Mass: 548.31

Mol. Wt.: 548.67

The ester (2.0 g, 2.82 mmol) was stirred in a solution of THF (20 mL) at r.t. TBAF (3 ml, 1M) was added dropwise and saponification proceeded for 3 h. H_2O (100 mL) and HOAc (3 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The acid was extracted into EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined EtOAc extractions were washed with saturated brine (1 x 100 mL) and water (1 x 100 mL) before being dried over $MgSO_4$. Volatiles were removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting oil purified by semi-preparative HPLC (0-60% B over 60 min) to yield the tertiary amide as a colourless oil (2.54 g, 44%): ^{1}HNMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.22 (d, 2H, J=8.0 Hz, H_{aroma}), 6.80 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, H_{aroma}), 5.91 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>=CH_2), 5.21 (d, 1H, J = 14.2 Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>$_2$), 5.22 (d, 1H, J=11.0 Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>$_2$), 4.65 (m, 3H, PheC<u>H</u>$_2$N, C<u>H</u>CH_3), 3.92 (m, 2H, OC<u>H</u>$_2$), 3.81 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$-CH), 3.60 (d, 1H, J = 13 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_2$-CH), 3.17 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>), 2.90 (m, CH_2C<u>H</u>CH_3), 2.35 (m, 2H, CHC<u>H</u>$_2$$CH_3$), 1.80 (m, 2H, C<u>H</u>$_2$C<u>H</u>$_2$), 1.52 (m, 1H, CHC<u>H</u>$_2$$CH_3$), 1.45 (s, 9H, C(C<u>H</u>$_3$)$_3$), 1.20 (m, 1H, CHC<u>H</u>$_2$$CH_3$), 0.97 (s, 3H, C<u>H</u>$_3$), 0.92 (d, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz, C<u>H</u>$_3$CH), 0.90 (t, 3H, J=7.0 Hz, CH_2C<u>H</u>$_3$); δ MS $[M+H]^+$ = 549.1 (expected 549.3).

H-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-OH



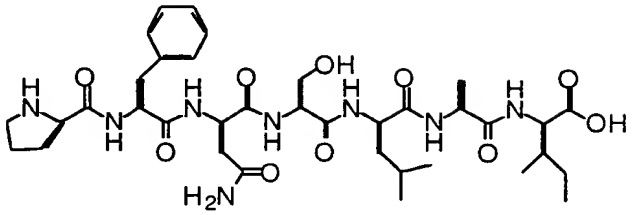
$C_{36}H_{56}N_8O_{10}$

Exact Mass: 760.41

Mol. Wt.: 760.88

The peptide was synthesised in stepwise fashion by established methods using *in situ* neutralisation/HBtU activation protocols for Boc chemistry.13 The Xanthyl protecting group was used for the Asn residue and the Benzyl ether for the Ser residue. Coupling reactions were monitored by quantitative ninhydrin assay and were typically >99.9%. After chain assembly was complete the removal of the allyl protecting group was achieved by the addition of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium [$Pd(PPh_3)_4$] (580 mg, 0.5 mmmol, 3 molar equiv.) to the resin in a solution of $CHCl_3$: HOAc : NMM. Vigorous shaking was initiated and continued for 14 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was washed with a 10% solution of diethyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt trihydrate [$(C_2H_5)N_2CS_2Na.3H_2O$] in DMF (2 x 10mL), DMF (2 x 10 mL) MeOH : CH_2Cl_2, 1: 1 (2 x 10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL). The N^{α}-Boc group removed with neat TFA (2 x 1 min treatment) and the peptide was cleaved from resin (200 mg, 0.166 mmol/g) using HF : p-cresol, 11 mL, 10:1, for 1 h at -5°C. After removal of the HF under reduced pressure, the crude peptide was precipitated in anhydrous ether before being dissolved in the HPLC buffer and lyophilized. The peptide H-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-OH (20) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (30-90% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (25 mg 78%);MS $[M+H]^+$ = 761.21 (expected 761.42)

H-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-OH



$C_{36}H_{56}N_8O_{10}$

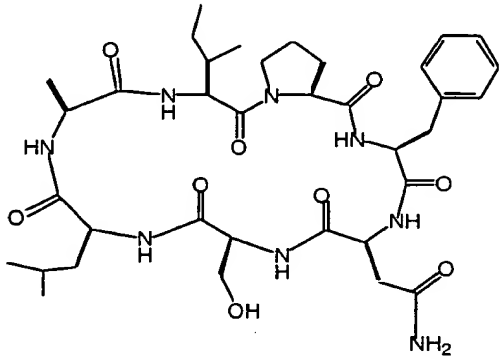
Exact Mass: 760.41

Mol. Wt.: 760.88

The peptide was synthesised using a similar procedure to that in the previous experiment above using the precursor Boc-Ala-[Backbone attachmenet]-Ile-O-Allyl (200 mg, 0.180 mmol/g). The peptide H-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (30-90% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (10.5 mg, 39%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 761.2 (expected 761.4).

Solution Cyclization

Method 1: Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile)



$C_{36}H_{54}N_8O_9$

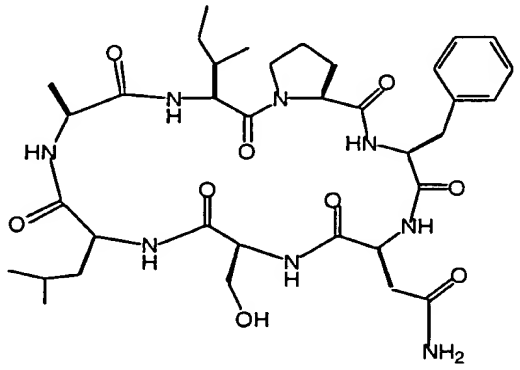
Exact Mass: 742.40

Mol. Wt.: 742.86

The linear peptide H-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-OH (15.0 mg, 0.020 mmol) and BOP (26.1 mg, 0.060 mmol) was

stirred in DMF (19.7 mL, $1x10^{-3}$ M) at -10°C. DIPEA (35 µL, 0.197 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. After the reaction was left to stir for a further 2 h at this temperature, all volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The peptide Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (30-90% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (7.0 mg, 48%). ^{1}HNMR (DMSO): δ MS $[M+H]^+$ = 743.2 (expected 743.4092). Also isolated was the dimer, Cyclo-(Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe) (3 mg, 21%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 1486.2 (expected 1486.8), and the trimer, Cyclo-(Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe) (0.7 mg, 5%); MS $[M+H]^{2+}$ = 1115.1 (expected 1115.1)

Method 2: Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile)



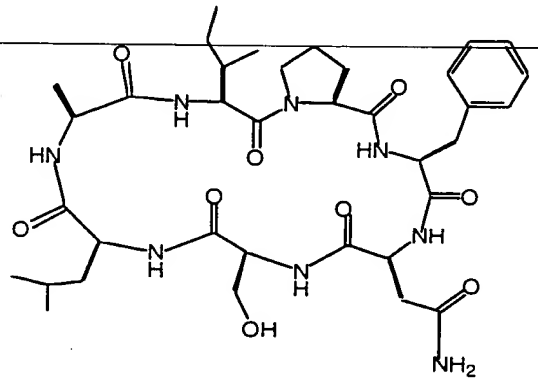
$C_{36}H_{54}N_8O_9$
Exact Mass: 742.40
Mol. Wt.: 742.86

The peptide was synthesized using a imilar procedure to Method 1 above using H-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-OH (100 mg, 0.131 mmol), BOP (174 mg, 0.393 mmol), and DIPEA (228 µL, 1.31 mmol). The peptide cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (10-70% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (10.5 mg, 67%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 743.2 (expected 743.4092). All other physical characteristics (^{1}H NMR, m.p., HPLC retention

time, and amino acid analysis) were also consistent with the results reported for Method 1.

On-Resin Cyclization

Method 1: Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile)



$C_{36}H_{54}N_8O_9$

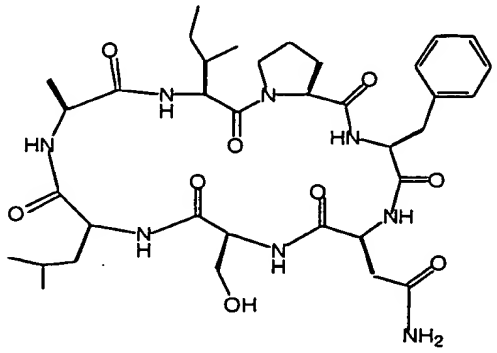
Exact Mass: 742.40

Mol. Wt.: 742.86

After chain assembly for the linear peptide was complete (synthesised from the solid support where the linker was attached between Boc-Pro-Phe-O-Allyl). The allyl protecting group and the N^{α}-Boc group was removed with $[Pd(PPh_3)_4]$ (580 mg, 0.5 mmmol) and TFA (2 x 1 min treatment) the reaction mixture was then cooled to -10°C and BOP (221 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added. 2,6 Lutidene (194 µL, 1.66 mmol) was then added dropwise and the reaction continued until the ninhydrin assay found an absence of amine <0.1%. The organic material was filtered from the resin (250 mg, 0.167 mmol/g) and the cyclic peptide was cleaved from resin using HF : p-cresol, 11 mL, 10:1, for 1 h at -5°C. After removal of the HF under reduced pressurre, the crude peptide was precipitated in anhydrous ether before being dissolved in the HPLC buffer and lyophilized. The peptide Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (30-90% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (3.1 mg, 10%): ^{1}HNMR (DMSO)

δ MS $[M+H]^+$ = 743.2 (expected 743.4092). Also isolated was the dimer, Cyclo-(Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe) (7.6 mg, 24.5%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 1486.2 (expected 1486.8), and the trimer, Cyclo-(Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Phe) (0.4 mg, 1%); MS $[M+H]^{2+}$ = 1115.2 (expected 1115.1). All other physical characteristics (^{1}H NMR, m.p., HPLC retention time, and amino acid analysis) were also consistent with what was reported above.

Method 2: Cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile)



$C_{36}H_{54}N_8O_9$

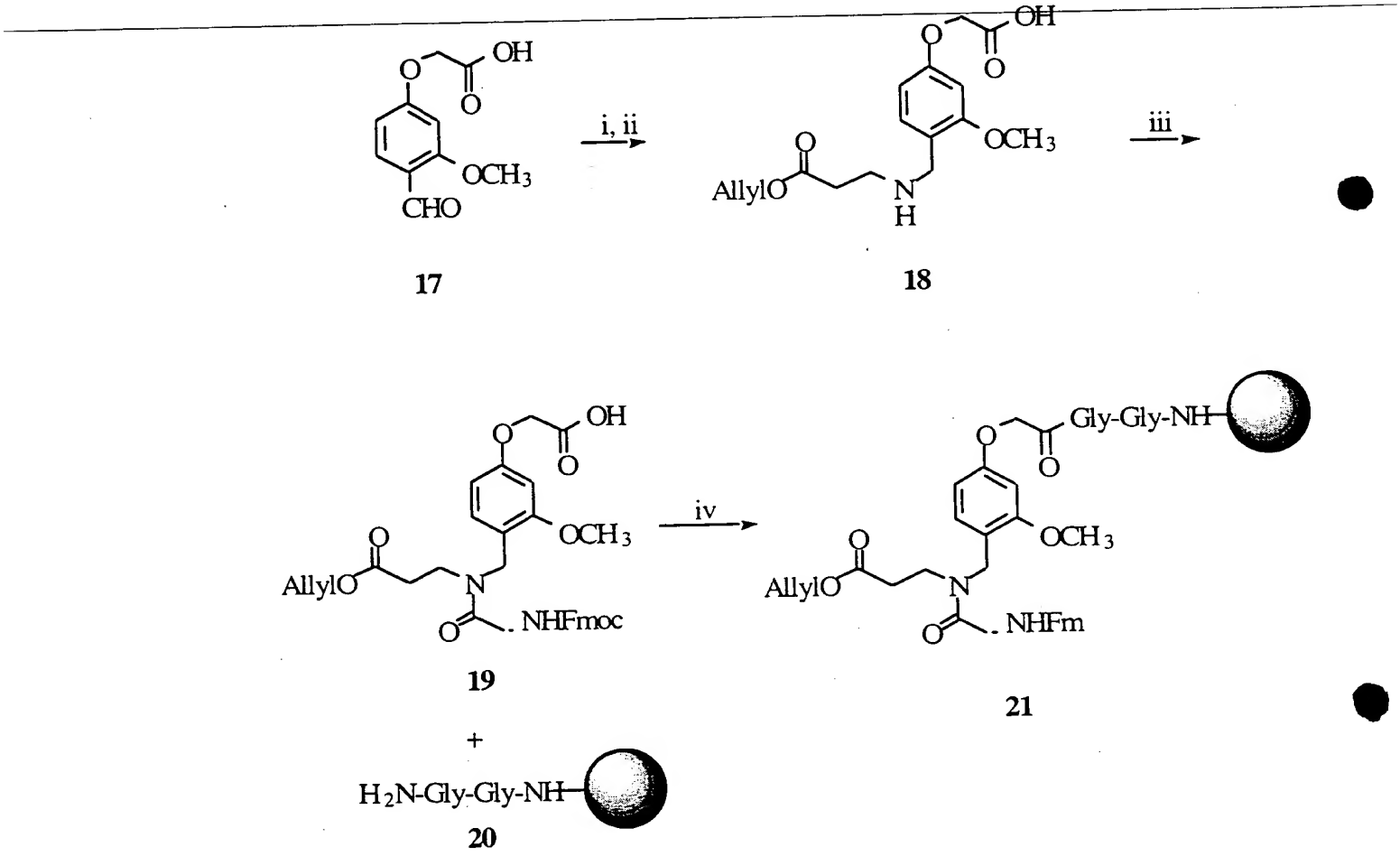
Exact Mass: 742.40

Mol. Wt.: 742.86

The peptide was synthesized using a similar procedure to Method 1 using the precursor where the linker was attached between Boc-Ala-Ile-O-Allyl (200 mg, 0.203 mmol/g), $[Pd(PPh_3)_4]$ (290 mg, 0.250 mmmol), BOP (60 mg, 0.136 mmol), and 2,6-lutidene (?? µL, 2.03 mmol) The peptide cyclo-(Pro-Phe-Asn-Ser-Leu-Ala-Ile) (3) was purified by semi-preparative HPLC (30-90% B over 60 min) to yield a white powder (8.2 mg, 25%); MS $[M+H]^+$ = 743.2 (expected 743.4). All other physical characteristics (^{1}H NMR, m.p., HPLC retention time, and amino acid analysis) were also consistent with what was reported above.

Example 10 Fmoc-Based Synthesis Using Linker 8

Similar to linker (7), we have employed linker (8) for the Fmoc-based synthesis of a series of cyclic pentapeptides. The synthesis of the linker is illustrated in Scheme 10, and cyclic products obtained using this linker are listed in Table 7.



i, $NH_2(CH_2)_2CO_2$-Allyl, $MgCl_2$, THF, r.t. 72 h;
ii, $NaCNBH_3$, CH_3OH, r.t., 2 h;
iii BOP, Fmoc-Gly-OH, DIEA, DMF, 24 h;
iv HBTU, DIEA, DMF, 120 min

Scheme 10
Reagents and Conditions

Table 7

Cyclisation Yields Using Fmoc Backbone Linker

Peptide Sequence	Yield (%)	Reaction Time
cyclo-[Leu-Asp-Val-Gly-ß-Ala]	18%	12 h
cyclo-[Arg-Gly-Asp-Gly-ß-Ala]	9%	24 h
cyclo-[Phe-Lys-Trp-Gly-ß-Ala]	15%	12 h

Experimental to Example 10

This section describes the synthetic details for the synthesis of a backbone linker and model peptides using Fmoc chemistry.

Synthesis Of Backbone Linker And Model Compounds using Fmoc Chemistry

General Methods

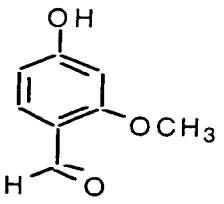
The fluorenyl-protected amino acids were coupled onto the resin as their free acids (4 mol equiv.) by addition of HBTU (4 mol equiv.) and DIEA (5 mol. equiv.). The couplings were performed in DMF for 20 min. After each successive coupling the resin was rinsed successively with DMF, MeOH and DCM before monitoring the success with Kaisser ninhydrin assay. Removal of the Fmoc group was achieved by treatment (10 min) with 20% piperidine in DMF. Removal of the allyl protecting group was achieved by the addition of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (3 mol equiv.) to the resin in a solution of $CHCl_3$: HOAc : NMM, 37:2:1, 5 mL under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Shaking was initiated and continued for 3 h. The resin was rinsed successively with a solution of 10% sodium dithiodicarbonate trihydrate in DMF (twice), DMF, MeOH and DCM, and dried in *vacuo*.

Linear peptides were removed by TFA (100%) 5 h and checked for purity by HPLC. HPLC was carried out on a Waters apparatus at λ=254 nm on an analytical Vydac column using an isocratic elution with 70% buffer A (H_2O, 0.1%

TFA) for 5 minutes, followed by a 2.5% linear gradient to 80% buffer B (90% CH_3CN, 10% H_2O, 0.1% TFA) at 2 mL/min flow rate. After the final removal of the Fmoc group, the resin was rinsed with DMF before HATU (5 mol equv.) was added portionwise to the resin in a solution of DMF (2 mL). DIEA (10 mol equiv.) was added dropwise and shaking was initiated and continued for 6 h before a further 5 mol. equiv. HATU and 10 mol. equiv. DIEA was added. Shaking was again recontinued until the resin gave a negative ninhydrin test. The resin was rinsed once again with DMF, MeOH and DCM, and dried in *vacuo*.

Cyclic peptides were removed by TFA (100%) 5 h and purified by HPLC. HPLC was carried out on a Waters apparatus at λ=214 nm on a semi-preparative Vydac column using an isocratic elution with 100% buffer A (H_2O, 0.1% TFA) for 10 minutes, followed by a 1% linear gradient to 50% buffer B (90% CH_3CN, 10% H_2O, 0.1% TFA) at 10 mL/min flow rate.

3-Methoxy-4-formylphenol (3)



$C_8H_8O_3$

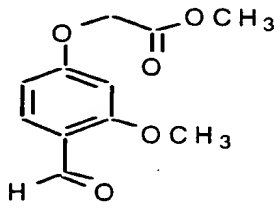
Exact Mass: 152.05

Mol. Wt.: 152.15

In a 1 L three-necked flask fitted with a dropping funnel, thermometer and drying tube was placed 3-methoxyphenol 5 (70 g, 0.64 mol) and freshly distilled phosphoryl chloride (100 mL, 1.08 mol). The solution was stirred at 0°C whilst DMF (75 mL, 0.97 mol) was added dropwise over 45 min. The solution was further stirred for 24 h before the pale oil was poured onto crushed ice (1 L)

and after 10 min the cloudy soltion was washed with ether (2 x 300 mL). The aqueous layer was onced again cooled to 0°C and adjusted to pH 5.5-6 by careful addition of NaOH (39 g. 0.98 mol) and then NaOAc (380 g, 4.63 mol). Water (150 mL) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc) (500 mL) were added, and the aqueous layer was washed further with EtOAc (250 mL). The combined organic extratcts was washed with brine (250 mL) and water (250 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and evaporated. The reisdue was triturated with boiling petroleum spirit and the crystalline solid was collected to give the title compound (25.2 g, 27.2%), m.p. 154-5°C [lit m.p.[12] 158.5-160°C]; δ_H(d^6-acetone) 3.08 (1H, br s, OH), 4.92 (2H, s, OCH_3), 6.54 (1H, dd, J 9 Hz, J 2 Hz, 6^{Ar}-H), 6.57 (1 H, d, J 2 Hz, 2^{Ar} -H), 7.77 (1 H, d, J 9 Hz, 5^{Ar} -H), 10.24 (1H, s, CHO); δ_C(d^6-acetone) 52.76, 99.27, 108.76, 118.63, 130.32, 164.73, 165.29, 187.07.

Methyl 3-methoxy-4-formylphenoxy ethyl ester

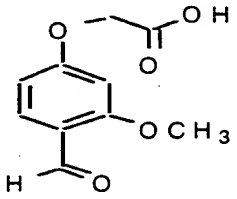


$C_{11}H_{12}O_5$
Exact Mass: 224.07
Mol. Wt.: 224.21

In a 500 mL flask were added the phenol (24 g, 0.166 mol), methyl bromoacetate (75 g, 0.49 mol) and K_2CO_3 (67.0 g, 0.49 mol) in acetone (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux for 16 h, cooled to room temperature, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily residue was purified by flash column chromatography EtOAc:Hexane (1:3), to give the methyl ester (31.63 g, 85%), m.p.79 -81°C; δ_H($CDCl_3$) 3.82 (3H, s, OCH_3), 4.82 (2H, s, OCH_2), 4.80 (2H, s, CH_2) 6.48 (1H, dd, J 9 Hz,

J 2 Hz, 6^{Ar} -H), 6.57 (1 H, d, J 2 Hz, 2^{Ar} -H), 7.80 (1 H, d, J 9 Hz, 5^{Ar} -H), 10.29 (1H, s, CHO); $\delta_C(CDCl_3)$ 52.45, 55.68, 65.07, 99.24, 105.40, 119.84, 130.76, 163.48, 163.96, 168.46, 188.27.

3-Methoxy-4-formylphenoxy acetic acid



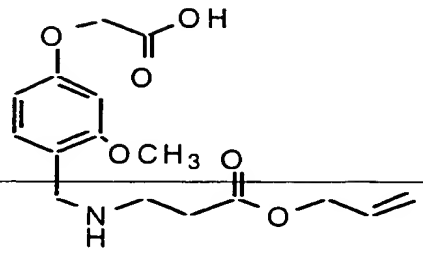
$C_{10}H_{10}O_5$

Exact Mass: 210.05

Mol. Wt.: 210.18

LiOH (0.5 M, 75 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of the methyl ester (7.5 g, 33.45 mmol) in H_2O:THF, 3:2 (100 mL) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further 16 h. EtOAc (250 mL) and a Citric acid solution (20%, 500 mL) was added, and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (250 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with brine (250 mL) and water (250 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to give the title compound (6.75 g, 96%), m.p. 106-7°C [lit m.p.[12] 106-7°C]; $\delta_H(d^6$-acetone) 3.40 (1H, s, OH), 3.82 (3H, s, OCH_3), 3.92 (3H, s, OCH_3), 6.48 (1H, dd, J 9 Hz, J 2 Hz, 6^{Ar} -H), 6.57 (1 H, d, J 2 Hz, 2^{Ar} -H), 7.80 (1 H, d, J 9 Hz, 5^{Ar} -H), 10.29 (1H, s, CHO); $\delta_C(d^6$-acetone) 56.06, 99.01, 106.93, 118.49, 129.80, 163.32, 164.49, 169.57, 187.27.

Allyl 3-amino-[methyl-(2'-methoxy-4'-phenoxy acetic acid)] propanoic ester



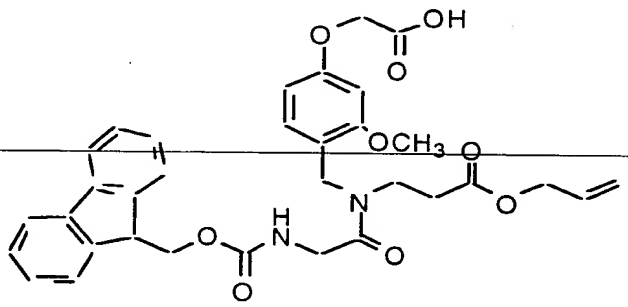
$C_{16}H_{21}NO_6$

Exact Mass: 323.14

Mol. Wt.: 323.34

The aldehyde (1.87 g, 8.92 mmol) and the amine (2.58 g, 20 mmol) was stirred at room temperature in THF (40 mL) in the presence of dry $MgSO_4$ (15 g) for 72 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to give a solid residue. The solid was then dissolved in methanol (MeOH) (50 mL) and $NaCNBH_3$ was added portionwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for a further 3 h before ether (100 mL) was added. The amino acid was extracted into H_2O (3 x 250 mL). Excess NaCl was then added to the H_2O layer and the amino acid was extracted back into EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to give the title compound as an unpurified oil (2.59 g, 90%); δ_H(d^6-acetone) 2.95 (2H, t, J 7 Hz, $C\underline{H}_2NH$), 3.40 (2H, m, $C\underline{H}_2CO$), 3.89 (3H, s, OCH_3), 4.22 (2H, m, CH_2O), 4.42 (2H, s, OCH_2), 5.23 (2H, dd, J 24, J 10 Hz, $CH=C\underline{H}_2$), 5.91 (1H, m, CH), 6.58 (1H, dd, J 9 Hz, J 2 Hz, 6^{Ar} -H), 6.68 (1 H, d, J 2 Hz, 2^{Ar} -H), 7.42(1 H, d, J 9 Hz, 5^{Ar} -H), 8.85 (1H, s, OH); δ_C(d^6-acetone) 43.27, 47.61, 50.10, 64.49, 66.14, 99.82, 106.30, 112.67, 118.43, 132.97, 133.29, 160.00, 161.67, 170.58, 171.40.

Allyl 3-amino-[carboxymethyl-*N*-(9'-fluorenylmethoxy-carbonyl)-amino]-[methyl-(2'-methoxy-4'-phenoxy acetic acid)] propanoic ester



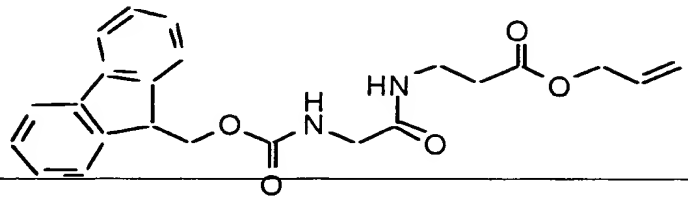
$C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_2$

Exact Mass: 602.23

Mol. Wt.: 602.63

The amino acid (518 mg, 1.6 mmol) was added portionwise to a stirred solution of Fm-Gly-OH (594 mg, 2 mmol), BOP (884 mg, 2 mmol) and DIEA (1 mL) in DMF (5 mL) at r.t. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for a further 24 h, before being evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. EtOAc (50 mL) and Citric Acid (10%, 50 mL) were added, and the aqueous layer was washed further with EtOAc (50 mL). The combined organic extratcts was washed with brine (50 mL) and water (50 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The title compound was purified by HPLC (C-18 reverse phase). HPLC was carried out at λ=254 nM on a Vydac column using a 1.0% linear gradient from 70% buffer A (H_20, 0.1% TFA) to 80% buffer B (90% CH_3CN,10% H_2O, 0.1% TFA) at 20 ml/min flow rate (522 mg, 53%).

Cleavage of Fmoc-Gly-β-Ala-O-Allyl from the Acid-Labile Linker



$C_{23}H_{24}N_2O_5$

Exact Mass: 408.17

Mol. Wt. 408.45

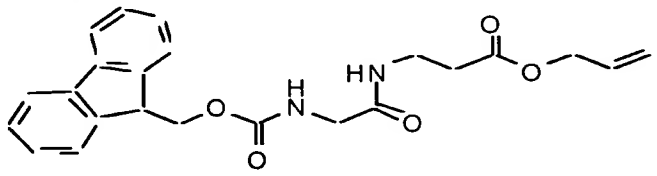
Cleavage was performed with 5 mg of the tertiary amide being stirred in TFA (2 mL) for 5 h. The mixture was evaporated to dryness. HPLC was carried out at λ=254 nM on an analytical Vydac column using an isocratic elution 70% buffer A (H_20, 0.1% TFA) for 5 minutes followed by a 2.5% linear gradient from to 80% buffer B (90% CH_3CN, 10% H_2O, 0.1% TFA) at 10 ml/min flow rate. The dipeptide co-eluted with the known sample and gave the correct moleular ion.

Procedure for the Attachment of the Acid Labile Linker to the Solid Support

DIEA (0.49 mL, 2.75 mmol) was added to a solution of Boc-Gly-OH (43.75 mg, 0.25 mmol), and HBTU (95 mg, 0.25 mmol) in DMF (4mL). This mixture was then added to Aminomethyl Polystyrene Resin (0.83 mmol/g, 1.0 g). Shaking was initiated and continued for 20 min before being rinsed with DMF. Pyridine : DMF : Acetic anhydride (Ac_2O) (1:1:8, 5 mL) was then added and shaking was recontinued for a further 20 min before being rinsed with excessive amounts of DMF. Removal of the Boc group was achieved by treatment with TFA (2 x 1 min). A second Boc-Gly-OH (175 mg, 1.0 mmol) was attached by a similar method [DIEA (0.49 mL, 2.75 mmol), HBTU (379 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (4mL)]. Once again removal of the Boc group was achieved by treatment with TFA (2 x 1 min). Attachment of Allyl

3-amino-[carboxymethyl-*N*-(9'-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-amino] - [methyl-(2'-methoxy-4'-phenoxy acetic acid)] propanoic ester **8** was achieved by the addition of the acid (301 mg, 0.5 mmol), DIEA (0.27 mL, 1.5 mmol) HBTU (180 mg, 0.5 mmol) in DMF (4mL)] to the resin. Shaking was initiated and continued for 20 min before being rinsed with DMF, MeOH and dichloromethane (DCM), and dried in *vacuo*. After each coupling onto the resin the success of coupling was monitored with Kaisser ninhydrin assay.

Cleavage of Fmoc-Gly-β -Ala-O-Allyl from solid support



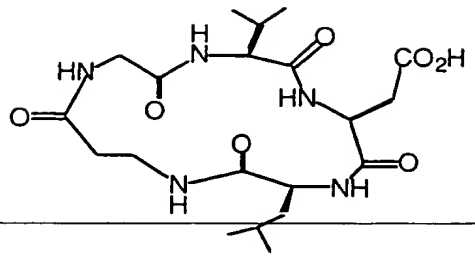
$C_{23}H_{24}N_2O_5$

Exact Mass: 408.17

Mol. Wt.: 408.45

Cleavage was performed with 10 mg of resin being stirred in TFA (2mL) for 5 h. The mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure before being taken up in a solution of H_2O : CH_3CN, (1:1, 5 mL), filtered and then lyophilised. HPLC was carried out at λ=254 nM on a semi-preparative Vydac column using an isocratic elution 90% buffer A (H_20, 0.1% TFA) for 10 minutes followed by a 1.0% linear gradient from to 70% buffer B (90% CH_3CN, 10% H_2O, 0.1% TFA) at 10 ml/min flow rate.

Cyclo-[Leu-Asp-Val-Gly-β-Ala]



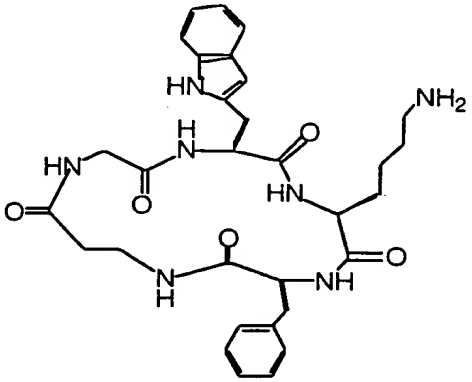
$C_{20}H_{33}N_5O_7$

Exact Mass: 455.24

Mol. Wt.: 455.51

Cyclo-[Leu-Asp-Val-Gly-β-Ala] was lyophilised to a white powder (12.3 mg, 18%): MS $[M+H]^+$ = 456.3 (456.3); Amino Acid Analysis: Gly = 1.06, β-Ala = 1.01, Asp = 1.03, Val = 1.03, Leu = 0.88.

Cyclo-[Phe-Trp-Lys-Gly-β-Ala]



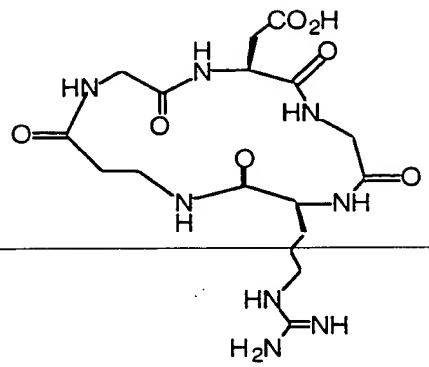
$C_{31}H_{39}N_7O_5$

Exact Mass: 589.30

Mol. Wt.: 589.69

Cyclo-[Phe-Trp-Lys-Gly-β-Ala] was lyophilised to a white powder (8.1 mg, 9%): MS $[M+H]^+$ = 590.1 (expected 590.3). Amino Acid Analysis: Gly = 0.99, β-Ala = 1.01, Lys = 1.04, Phe = 1.02, Trp = 0.95.

Cyclo-[Arg-Gly-Asp-Gly-β-Ala]



$C_{17}H_{28}N_8O_7$

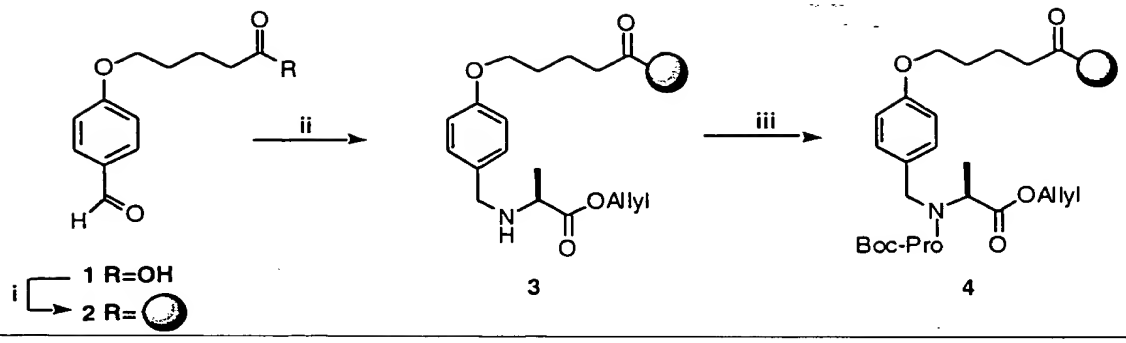
Excat Mass: 456.21

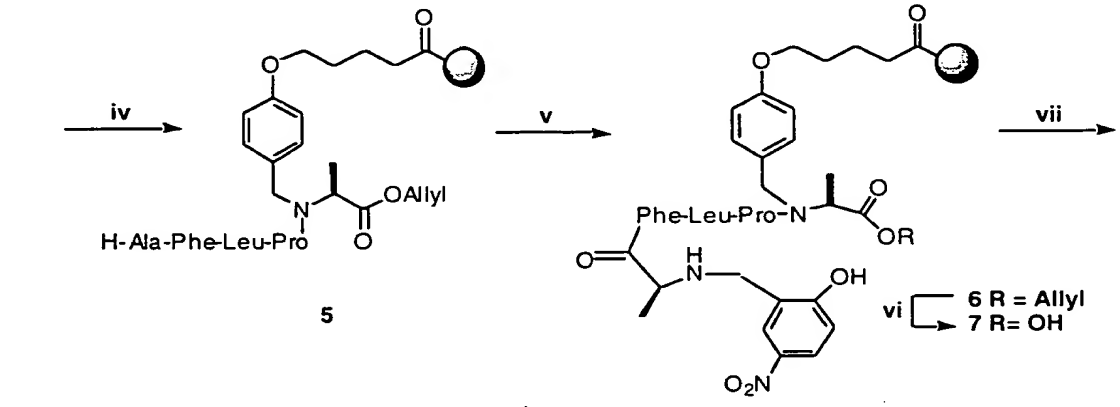
Mol. Wt.: 456.45

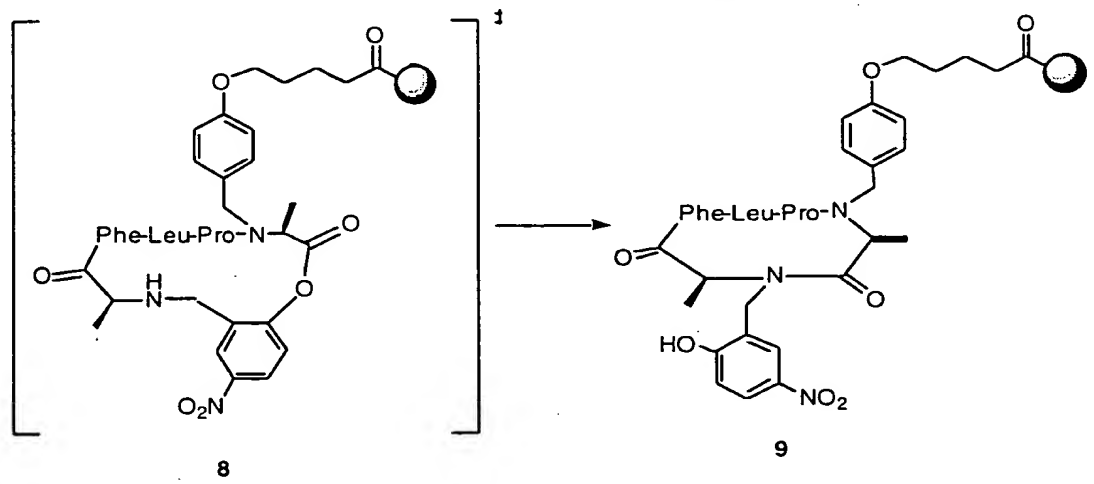
Cyclo-[Arg-Gly-Asp-Gly-β-Ala] was lyophilised to a white powder (8.2 mg, 15%): MS $[M+H]^+$ = 457.1 (457.3). Amino Acid Analysis: Gly = 1.95, β-Ala = 1.01, Asp = 0.96, Arg = 1.09.

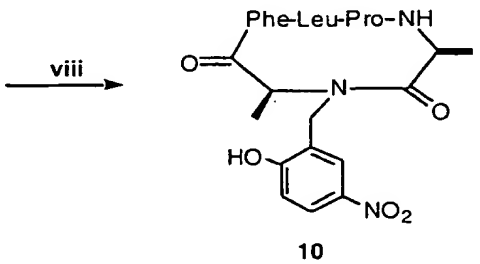
Example 11 Backbone Linker Plus Ring Contraction

As is emphasised below, we have evaluated the combination of the backbone linker and ring contraction approach in the synthesis of cyclo [Ala Pro Leu Phe Ala]. In this instance the peptide was assembled on the backbone linker, and the ring contraction auxiliary appended to the N-terminus through reductive amination. Initial cyclisation and ring contraction were allowed to proceed on resin. The resulting cyclic product was then cleaved off the resin using anhydrous HF.





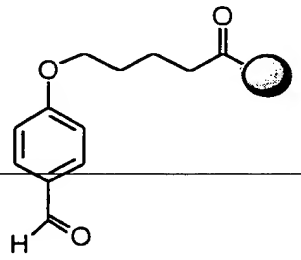




[a]Reagents: i, H-Gly-Leu-Leu-◯, HBTU, DIEA, DMF, r.t.; ii, Ala-OAllyl, $NaBH_3CN$, 5% HOAc/MeOH, r.t., 3 h; iv, $(Boc\text{-}Pro)_2\text{-}O$, DCM, r.t., 16 h; iv, SPPS; v, 2-Hydroxy-4-nitro-benzaldehyde, $NaBH_4$, DMF, 2 h; vi, $Pd(Ph_3)_4$, CH_3Cl : HOAc : NMM, 37:2:1, r.t, 3 h; vii DIC, DIEA, 70 °C, 2 h;.viii, HF : p-cresol, 10:1, -5 °C, 1 h

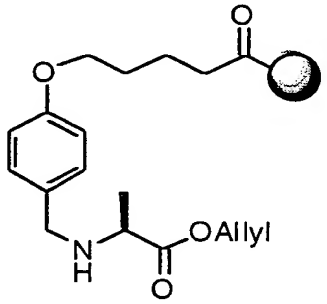
Experimental to Example 11

4-(5-Oxyvaleric acid)benzylaldehyde appended to resin 2



4-(5-Oxyvaleric acid)benzylaldehyde **1** (0.89 g, 4.0 mmol) and HBTU (1.52 g, 4.0 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL). DIEA (1 mL) was added to the solution, and this reaction mixture was then added to the precoupled H-Gly-Leu-Leu-aminomethylpolystyrene resin. Substitution value of aminomethypolystyrene resin (4.8 g, sv=0.21 mmol/g). Shaking was continued for 30 minutes, the eluant filtered off and the resin was washed with DMF (2 x 10 mL), CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH (1: 1, 2 x 10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL) before being dried.

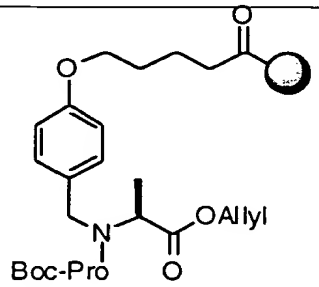
N-[4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl]-L-Alanine allyl ester appended to resin 3



The aldehyde **2** and alanine allyl ester (1.29 g, 10 mmol) was dissolved in 5% HOAc/MeOH (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min before $NaBH_3CN$ (0.61 g, 10 mmol) was added portionwise to the solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for a further 2 h before the eluant was filtered off. The

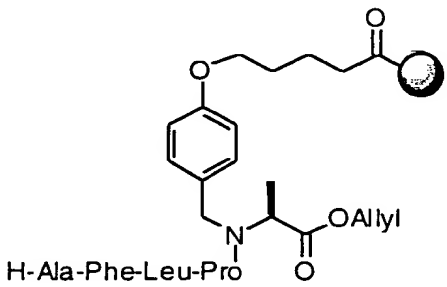
resin was washed with 5% HOAc/MeOH (2 x 10 mL), 5% DIEA/MeOH (3 x 10 mL), CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH (1: 1, 2 x 10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL) before being dried.

Boc-Pro-[N-(4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl)]-L-Alanine allyl ester appended to resin ***4***



Boc-Pro-OH (4.31 g, 20.0 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL), to which was added diisopropylcarbodiimide DIC (1.26 g, 10.0 mmol). After activation for 10-15 min to form the symmetric anhydride, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was added to the resin **3**. The reaction was shaken at r.t. for 16 h before the eluant was filtered off. The resin was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 10 mL) before being dried.

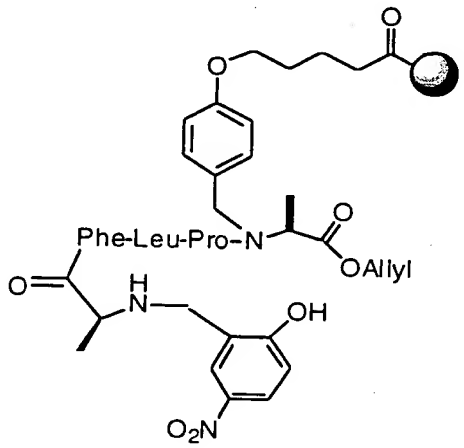
H-Ala-Phe-Leu-Pro-[N-(4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl)]-L-Alanine allyl ester appended to resin ***5***



The peptide **5** was synthesised in stepwise fashion by established methods using *in situ* neutralisation/HBtU activation protocols for Boc chemistry. Coupling reactions

were monitored by quantitative ninhydrin assay, and were typically >99.9%.

N-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzyl)-Ala-Phe-Leu-Pro-[N-(4-(5-oxyvaleric acid)benzyl)]-L-Alanine allyl ester appended to resin ***6***

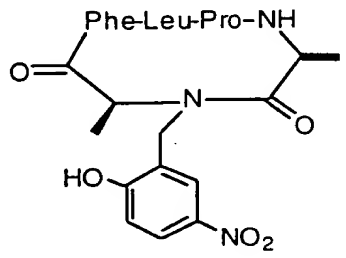


2-Hydroxy 4-nitro-benzaldehyde (1.67 g, 10 mmol) and the peptide on resin **5** was stirred in DMF (4 mL) at r.t. for 5 min. $NaBH_4$ (0.34 g, 10 mmol) was added portionwise to the solution, and the reaction mixture allowed to stir for a further 1 h before the eluant was filtered off. The addition of the benzaldehyde and $NaBH_4$ in DMF (10 mL) was then repeated once. The resin was washed with DMF (3 x 10 mL), CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH (1:1, 2 x 10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL) before being dried.

The allyl protecting group was achieved by the addition of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium [$Pd(PPh_3)_4$] (1.74 g, 0.5 mmol) to the resin in a solution of $CHCl_3$:HOAc:NMM (37:2:1) and continued stirring for 14 h. The solvent was removed and the residue was washed with a 10% solution of diethyldithiocarbamic acid (sodium salt trihydrate [$(C_2H_5)N_2CS_2Na.3H_2O$]) in DMF (2 x 10 mL), then with DMF (2 x 10 mL), MeOH : CH_2Cl_2 1: 1 (2 x 10 mL) and finally with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL).

A small amount of the peptide **7** was cleaved from the resin (100 mg, 0.166 mmol/g) using HF:p-cresol, 5.5 mL, 10:1, for 1 h at -5°C. After removal of the HF under reduced pressure, the crude peptide was precipitated in anhydrous ether, filtered, dissolved in the HPLC buffer and lyophilized Analytical HPLC (20-70% B over 20 min) showed only one peak; ES-MS M_r 668.4 (calcd 669.3).

Cyclo-[N-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzyl)-Ala-Phe-Leu-Pro-Ala] ***10***



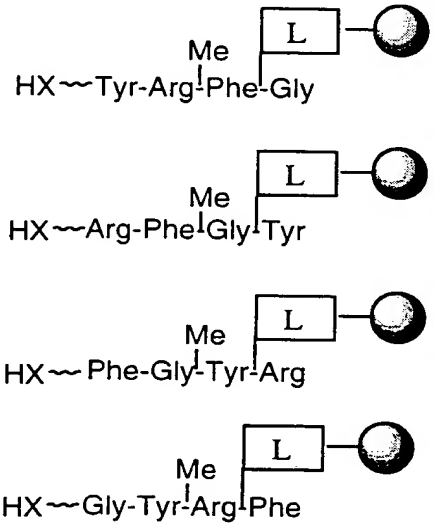
DIC (6.7 mg, 0.04 mmol) was added to a solution of the peptide on resin **7** (200 mg, sv = 0.176 mmol/g) in DMSO (4 mL). DIEA (? mL) was added dropwise to the solution and the reaction mixture was left to stir at r.t. for 1 h before being heated to 70°C for 2 h. The eluant was filtered off and washed with DMF (3 x 10 mL), CH_2Cl_2:MeOH (1:1, 2 x 10 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL) before being dried. The cyclic peptide 10 was cleaved from resin using HF:p-cresol, 5.5 mL, 10:1, for 1h at 0°C. After removal of the HF under reduced pressurre, the crude peptide was precipitated in anhydrous ether before being dissolved in the HPLC buffer and lyophilized. Analytical HPLC (20-70% B over 20 min) showed two peaks; a) linear peptide ES-MS M_r 668.4 (calcd 669.3), and cyclized material ES-MS M_r 650.4 (calcd 650.3).

Example 12 Ring contraction, backbone substitution and backbone linker

Our current backbone linkers can be attached to any atom of the peptide backbone. As the data in Table 3

suggest, more than one N α-subsitutent results in the best yields of cyclic tetrapeptides for the examples studied. In combination with ring contraction this provides a powerful approach for the synthesis of cyclic peptides.

The peptides outlined below are synthesized using this combined approach. These all contain 2 N α-substituents (one is the linker L) and a ring contraction auxiliary. These are cyclised and the purity and yields of products are examined. Reversible Nα-substitution in replacement of methylation is also investigated.



HX~~ = ring contraction auxiliary;
X= O,S; L=backbone linker

It will be apparent to the person skilled in the art that while the invention has been described in some detail for the purposes of clarity and understanding, various modifications and alterations to the embodiments and methods described herein may be made without departing from the scope of the inventive concept disclosed in this specification.

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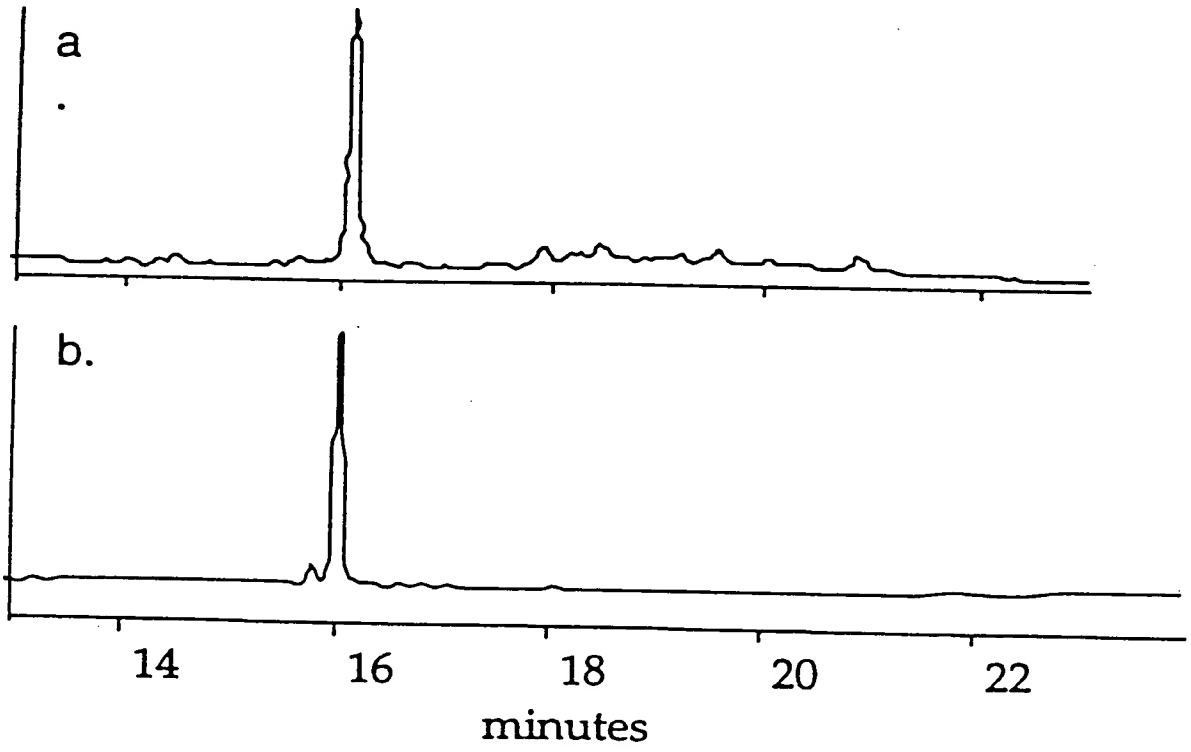

FIGURE 1

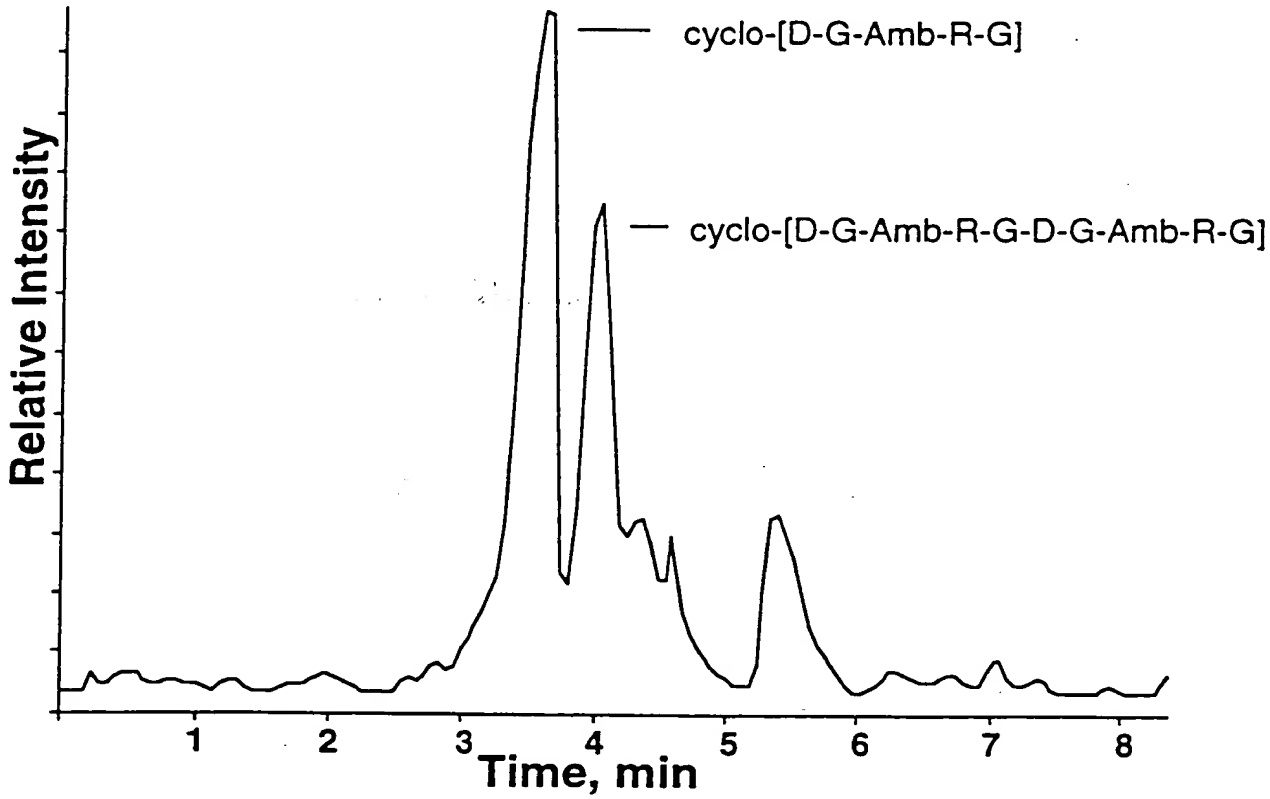
cyclo-[D-G-Amb-R-G]
cyclo-[D-G-Amb-R-G-D-G-Amb-R-G]
Relative Intensity
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Time, min

FIGURE 2

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